

SATURDAY NIGHT

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WE ARE occasionally more than a little astonished at the manner in which the English language press of this country ignores news items of the most outstanding importance regarding the French part of our nation. One of the most remarkable instances of this occurred in connection with a pronouncement by His Eminence, Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve, O.M.I., a translation of which was sent out by the Director of Public Information on Tuesday, June 4. The pronouncement is described as having been delivered "at a demonstration in honor of the Sacred Heart at Quebec last Friday," and the Director mentions that the pronouncement "seems to have escaped general observation."

After an invocation of the Sacred Heart "to kindle and spiritualize in us the sentiments of the greatest and purest patriotism, so that we may feel the harms which befall the nations friendly to us, and the dangers which threaten the whole of Christianity," the Cardinal went on to condemn "those superficial thinkers who, by their ill-considered or malevolent attacks upon the nations which represent the cause of justice, are weakening the Christian sentiment for right and for a just victory."

"As a persecuting and sacrilegious potentate, murderer of children and women, Hitler represents the felony and the very organization of evil. His adversaries and victims represent patriotism and right. The Pope, with prudence but also with an indomitable energy, has publicly pronounced himself against the barbarous audacity of a man who respects nothing in humanity. We must loudly proclaim, in the face of the world, and more so before the adorable sacrament of the Divine Heart, that the flag of the Allied armies is our flag."

"The Church does not bless the war, but it blesses the sword of those who are using it for good. Our Allies, by treaty, by blood, by tongue and by political solidarity, have the right to count on our goodwill, on our prayers and even on our sacrifices, to insure their victory. Religion gives us a sacred right to be supernaturally devoted to the cause of our Allies. I incline to think, nay, I remain convinced, that the civil authorities will, in this effort towards victory, make use of a great prudence and will measure our sacrifices to the limits of our means."

Surely an utterance of this kind, from this authority, should not have been left to the Director of Public Information to communicate. Surely a press service alert to the needs of its readers would have seen to it that these words were transmitted by wire to every newspaper in the Dominion.

The New Enemy

FASCIST Italy, whose sole military distinctions thus far have been gained against the Ethiopians, decided on Monday to tackle a somewhat more dangerous enemy, though not until Signor Mussolini had apparently been convinced that that enemy had been rendered harmless by the German advance. To Mussolini's credit it must be said that he did not attempt to put the decision on any high moral ground. It was, he declared, a phase in the development of the Fascist revolution, a phase in which the revolution "asserts itself against the stranglers—the rich nations. It is a struggle between young and progressive peoples and decadent peoples, a struggle of one century against another century." One other motive for the war he shrewdly ascribed not to himself or the Fascist party but to the king-emperor, who, he told his hearers, "has always interpreted the soul of Italy as wanting to join itself with that of Germany." We doubt whether the king-emperor will be greatly pleased at being made responsible for this union of souls, but he is in no position to contradict his chief minister.

Whatever we may think of the decision to go to war, it is at least better than the incredibly cowardly position which Italy has occupied during the last few months, in which she has taken every advantage of neutrality while at the same time imposing on the French and British every difficulty which she could have imposed by being at war. By the time these lines are read it is not improbable that the nature and effectiveness of whatever additional help Mussolini can bring to Hitler by abandoning his neutrality will have been demonstrated; for if it is to be of any value at all the time must be now and not a few months or even a few weeks from now. Certainly

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Mussolini has had every opportunity to make his strategic dispositions with a view to immediate action. If the power of Italian armament were regarded by the French and British as sufficient to determine the outcome of the struggle, it is obvious that they would have made any terms rather than accept Italy's entry into the war. The probability seems to be that merely by her hostile neutrality Italy has tied up almost as much of the Allied strength as will be required to neutralize her efforts in the main field of combat. It cannot be denied, however, that she is probably capable of causing considerable damage at various outlying points in Africa and elsewhere.

There is a very large contingent of settlers of Italian birth or ancestry in Canada, and the cultural organs of the Fascist party have made strenuous efforts to build them up into a vigorous Fifth Column. But the Italians, both here and in the United States, have never been quite such tractable material for extreme racist dogmas as the Germans. The declaration of war will make it far easier for the police authorities to sort out those of the Italian population whose sympathies and activities are definitely anti-democratic; and with these out of the way we anticipate that the great majority—many of whom have been violently hostile to the Mussolini régime—will be found to be loyal and co-operative citizens of Canada. The police, we are confident, are entirely capable of looking after the hostile element, and we trust that there will be no disposition on the part of the public towards indiscriminate hostility to anybody and everybody with an Italian name.

What Canadians Read

MANY weeks ago, before the war had developed into its present desperate stage—and indeed many months ago, before there was any visible war in progress at all—we drew the attention of our readers to the definitely anti-British tendencies of the *Saturday Evening Post*, the American five-cent weekly which is so extensively circulated in the Dominion. Now that Canadians have been awakened to the nature of the war that they and their Allies are waging, they have become very much more conscious of the insidious influence wielded by this periodical and a few others like it. Editorial utterances in newspapers, expressions in letters to the press and to members of Parliament, indicating strong disapproval of the continued circulation in

Canada of periodicals of this type, have been becoming more and more numerous.

That the Canadian government would be amply justified in using its authority to ban the entry into Canada of a number of anti-British periodicals from the United States, we have not the slightest doubt. On the other hand, there may be diplomatic considerations which would make such a step inadvisable at the present moment. And the fact remains that the Canadian people have it in their own hands to effect what they desire, without Government action. No Canadian is under any compulsion to buy an anti-British periodical, no matter where it may be published. No Canadian is under any compulsion to advertise in, or to support or countenance in any way, any such periodical. Every Canadian is free to write to the editors and publishers of such periodicals, informing them of the reasons for his disapproval. A very heavy reduction in the sales of these periodicals in Canada, effected purely by voluntary action on the part of the Canadian people themselves, would very possibly be of more value than an official ban. It would at any rate show that it was the people, and not merely the Government, of Canada that is deeply offended.

Who Speaks for Labor?

WE AGREE with Professor E. A. Havelock, who has an article on another page of this issue, and who besides being head of the Department of Classics at Victoria College is one of the ablest minds among Canadian Socialists, that Labor in this country is lacking in the machinery for exerting itself as a political force, in comparison with Labor in Great Britain. This circumstance, we fear, is going to make it more difficult for this country, operating as a political organism through its Parliament, to bring about anything approaching the amazing readjustment of the relations of Labor, Capital and the Public which has been so swiftly effected under the Prime Ministership of Mr. Churchill.

It does not seem to be yet understood in this country to what a large extent the replacement of Mr. Chamberlain by Mr. Churchill was motivated by the imperative necessity of securing Labor's ready assent to such a readjustment, an assent which would never have been given while Mr. Chamberlain was still in control. It is highly ironical that the men who in Canada thought they were trying to bring about a similar change in the Prime Ministership were completely unconcerned about the necessity for some

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

Formidable German columns, along a line extending from Montmedy to the Ocean are rolling on Paris, which is typified by the shot of L'Avenue de l'Opera, right above. Defending the French capital are such guns as those on the left. In the order of the day, penned the morning of June 5, six hours after the issue had been joined, Generalissimo Weygand wrote in part: "The Battle of France has begun. The order is to defend our position without any idea of falling back. . . . Cling to the soil of France. Look ahead only. . . . The fate of our country, the future of your sons depend on your tenacity."

similar treaty with Labor in this Dominion; whatever interests they were seeking to bring into the councils of the Government—and as to that there is considerable mystery,—it was certainly not the wage-earning classes.

Labor in this country is well organized for the purpose of negotiating with the employers in their own offices, though even for that purpose its forces are regrettably divided into unions based on rival theories and engaged in rather constant recriminations. But Labor in this country is not well organized at all for effecting settlements in the realm of governmental authority; it is an outsider in Parliament, where the employing interests are insiders. Professor Havelock thinks that Labor's interests can be represented in Parliament by the C.C.F.; but does Labor admit that its interests are represented by the C.C.F.? Is it prepared to give the C.C.F. power to speak and act in its name? Will it ratify whatever terms the C.C.F. can make for it, when the question at issue is the tremendous one which Professor Havelock describes, the question of assigning, temporarily at least and for the national emergency, to a political body the most far-reaching powers over the Labor-Capital-Public relation? Are there enough real labor men in the House of Commons to speak in the name of Labor? Mr. Woodsworth is an ex-preacher, and is ill; Mr. Coldwell is a school teacher; other C.C.F. men are farm organizers and professors. We wish Mr. Millard, the new Ontario C.C.F. leader, were in the Commons, and a few others like him. We wish Canadian Labor had political training and political experience.

The Late Hon. Norman Rogers

THE tragic death of the Hon. Norman Rogers is in a very true sense a war casualty, but in another sense it is also a direct result of the democratic nature of Canada's governmental system. The Minister's visit to Toronto, which led to his death, had no other purpose than to combat the movement, of which this city was the chief centre, for the upsetting of the Mackenzie King government by means of a violent attack upon the work of the Department of Defence. Mr. Rogers believed that by making a personal appearance before a very large Toronto audience he could clear up many misunderstandings which were a factor in this attack; and in spite of being one of the most overworked of all the Ministers he consented to make the flying visit to Toronto, involving travel by air under very unfavorable conditions, in the course of which he was killed.

A man as far removed as possible from the conventional idea of the professional Canadian politician, Norman Rogers was in politics for two motives, which were very closely connected together and which he perhaps never consciously separated. He was profoundly devoted to Prime Minister King, and he believed that Mr. King's party was the only one which could govern Canada without grave risk to the national unity. An indefatigable worker, he had been in the House of Commons barely five years, yet had acquired sufficient knowledge of public business to administer very competently two of the most important departments of the public service. If he had never been private secretary to Mr. King he would have pursued the orthodox career of a professor of history or political science and done valuable work as a research expert, essayist and statistician, probably with frequent excursions into that subsidiary

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WE STILL think that Mussolini made a typographical error and that he jumped in on the waning side.

That dreamy look in the boss's eye these vacation days is easily explained. He's doing a bit of fishful thinking.

The entry of Mussolini on the side of Hitler has provided a diversion. It gets monotonous hating the same guy all the time.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because you will listen to the newscasts and yawn from sheer boredom.

Mussolini Jumps Into War.—*Newspaper Headline.*

We still think it was that big German push they were talking about.

Hitler has staked everything on a short war because he knows that a long war will be a so-long war for him.

It was inevitable that Mussolini should enter the war. Sooner or later he had to justify that frown.

A young lady who works in a department store says she can always spot a man whose family is departing for its summer vacation. He always asks for the can-opener department.

First Citizen: "Henry certainly has iron control."

Second Citizen: "How do you mean?"

First Citizen: "He can listen to the late news broadcast and then go to bed and sleep like a baby."

We refuse to believe the statement that the Germans have invented a new type of warfare. We haven't been reading jungle books all these years for nothing.

The saddening thought, of course, is that on the ruins of the old world the same old world will be rebuilt.

Question of the Hour: "How can we persuade Daddy that a summer hotel is nicer than a shack beside a lake?"

Esther says there's one consolation about Italy's entry into the war. Now she can conscientiously refuse to eat the spaghetti that she never liked anyway.

Italy Is In the Hands of a German "Fifth Column"

BY MALCOLM MCGREGOR

This article was written before the declaration of war by Italy on Monday last. Even when it was written, it was fairly evident that it was only a difference of opinion between Mussolini and Hitler as to the division of spoils that was delaying Italy's entry. It may be assumed that this difference has been at least temporarily ironed out, and that Italy has been assured that Germany will not put in a claim for Gibraltar when the "decadent peoples" have been disposed of. How Italy proposes to keep Germany to the observance of any pledges that she may have given is another question, and one which is probably still worrying Il Duce and his advisers.

THESE passages are from a letter by an Italian cabinet minister to his Premier on the subject of Italy's joining Germany: "In a country like Italy one could perhaps without very serious internal and external dangers drag the country into a war which does not correspond to popular sentiment, if it were possible to convince the good sense of our people that there were advantages to be gained commensurate with the danger and sacrifices incurred. But this is not the case. We should have to impose immense burdens on the State Budget and on our national economy, which, as things are, is in no flourishing condition. This would cause widespread discontent which would be aggravated by the immense sacrifices demanded. It would seriously jeopardize existing institutions, and retard by half a century that increase in the general prosperity of the country which is so urgently needed to preserve us from serious political and social upheavals and to maintain our place in the world."

"We should expose our maritime cities to great disasters, with dangerous political repercussions throughout the country; we should risk the loss of our colonies and the troops stationed there; and worse still, we should see the destruction of our fleet by the Anglo-French fleet, and should so be deprived for some years of a military marine, to the permanent detriment of all our political and economic interests. And all this to what end?"

"In any event—even on the assumption of our joint victory, which would cost us so dear—the disillusionment of the nation at the close of the war would inevitably be very great, and dangerous to the peace of the country."

The letter is dated: "Rome, August 3, 1914"; its writer was San Giuliano, Foreign Minister, and its recipient Salandra, Prime Minister.

Italy As Vassal State

Also the following words might be thought to be reflections of an Italian patriot of today, and we hasten to say that they were written by Salandra, as representing his thoughts upon the outbreak of the First World War: "The Germans, he said, wanted to rule the whole of Central and South-East Europe 'across constellations of minor States subject to the dominant Reich, and territorial zones destined to be colonized more or less completely by the superior race. The German spirit would have surrounded, penetrated, suffocated us more and more. And the Kingdom of Italy, even if a party to their victory, would have been, at best, but the first of the vassal States of the Reich.'"

Salandra resigned with his cabinet after two years and three months of office in June, 1916, and once more, in 1922, the King of Italy called on him to form a cabinet. But as the Fascists declined to take office, Salandra did not succeed, and recommended the King to send for Signor Mussolini.

It has been said that Signor Mussolini was deeply moved when Salandra died in 1931. But that is apparently all. Certainly Il Duce can hardly be expected to harbor such a democratic feeling as gratitude. But what is it that makes him forget the political shrewdness of Salandra? The circumstances have so little changed that the words of that statesman and his lieutenants read as if they were written today; and above all stands the fact that Italy won the last war, and that in spite of victory social catastrophe occurred.

Of course, Signor Mussolini would say that the outcome of that catastrophe was his régime, that therefore what happened was to the good of Italy, and that, as long as he is there, there will be no repetition of the events of 1922. Maybe, although we doubt it.

However, all this is assuming that Italy will be victorious if she joins Germany now. But what if she loses together with Germany, as is not only devoutly to be hoped, but confidently to be expected?

Early Fifth Column

Thinking back, Signor Mussolini must certainly remember an episode in which he played a prominent and somewhat ludicrous part, because he did not know that he was trying to force open doors.

On May 12, 1915, after Salandra had secretly negotiated and signed the Treaty of London, he tendered his resignation, because popular clamor, fanned to white heat among others by Signor Mussolini, called for intervention on the side of the Allies; whereas it was known that majorities in Parliament and Senate, if at all obtainable, would be so small as to prevent Salandra from that intervention, to which he had irrevocably committed himself and his cabinet.

The opposition to intervention for the Allies came from what can be termed the first fifth column in modern history. It was set up by Germany among influential Italian circles, especially the Italian High Finance, which was entirely and ardently pro-German. "Today in her anguish, Italy turns to Rome, where for the last three days a certain odor of treason has been in the air, and is beginning to suffocate us," exclaimed Gabriele D'Annunzio on that day.

He referred chiefly to the endeavors of the arch-intriguer Prince Bülow, who was then a special German envoy in Rome. Bülow had worked out certain proposals with the aim to draw Italy to the side of Germany and Austria, and, in the true spirit of the fifth columnist, he had submitted these proposals not to Italy's constitutional government, but first to certain opposition groups. These groups in their turn, also in the true fifth column spirit, were prepared to put their own advantage, and that of the interests they represented, above the welfare of their country. They were the same type of people of whom derisively the Nazis claim today that they are present in all countries, ready to co-operate with them for the sake of profit, if the Germans win this war.

So influential were they in Italy in that critical May of 1915, and so powerful was their propaganda (to leave it at that word), that sentiment in responsible circles was overwhelmingly in favor of abiding by the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria. The Socialists were neutralist, but strong dissident groups among them, and the ordinary man in the street, were pro-Ally.

Salandra correctly foresaw the effect on the people of the announcement that a foreign power was conspiring with a group in the country for the overthrow of the government. "Who has done this?" exclaimed D'Annunzio; it has been done by Italians "in commerce with the stranger, in the service of the stranger, in order to dishonor, enthrall and abuse Italy for the benefit of the stranger!"

No course was left to the King but to refuse the cabinet's resignation. In both Houses Salandra now received an enormous majority, and a few days later Italy declared war.



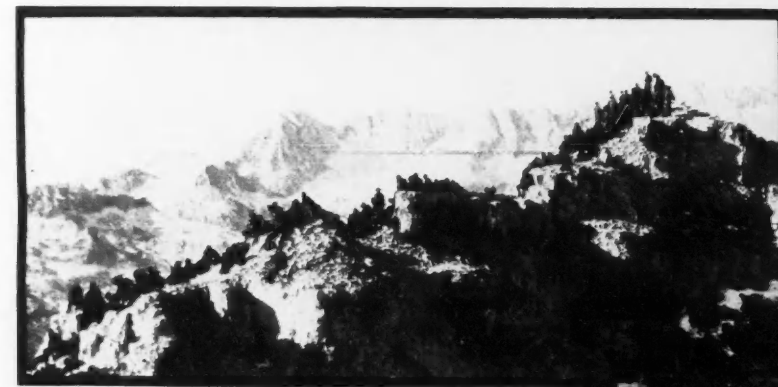
In 1922, Mussolini, with De Bono, Balbo and De Vecchi staged the historical "March on Rome" 13 years later he was Il Duce, the complete master of Italy.



Mussolini reviews the fleet which should soon see action.



These tanks, used against King Zog, will undergo sterner tests in Italy's fourth modern war.



Italian Alpine troops on patrol 15,000 feet in the Alps.

On Sunday, April 15, 1915, some weeks before these events took place, Signor Mussolini was arrested in Rome, when, after several fruitless attempts, he had just started a speech from the top of a cab. He was released after a few hours. It is widely believed that the arrest was due to his being at that time a revolutionary socialist. This belief is wrong, as we have intimated. He had broken away from his party in September, 1914, and, after having resigned the editorship of the socialist organ "Avanti!", had founded his own paper, the "Popolo d'Italia", in whose first number he proved that he has always been true to himself: "My inaugural cry is a terrible and fascinating word: WAR!"

He was arrested on that Sunday not because he was a revolutionist or a socialist, but because he embarrassed the Salandra government, which was not quite ready for intervention. The Tripoli War, which was terminated in October, 1912, and in which Italy won Libya from Turkey, had caused heavy deficiencies in the Italian military equipment which were not entirely repaired.

But that Italy would go to war, on this point Salandra had made up his mind shortly after the beginning in August, 1914. To some extent he was actuated by sentimental reasons, such as the "disgrace of Adowa". More decisive, however, were Italy's territorial ambitions.

Two Rival Empires

Of course, there is this great difference between May, 1914 and May, 1940. Italy had then no immediate empire ambitions; now she has. Then her territorial ambitions were confined to provinces on the shores of the Adriatic and in the Alps which belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. As the stubborn intransigence of Francis Joseph made the peaceful attainment of Italy's goal a forlorn hope, it was natural that she should join the Allies; the more so as an amicable solution would have made her nothing but "the first vassal state" of the two German Empires, if she had been victorious with them.

Also with regard to this point there is a great difference between 1914 and 1940. Italy's position now is infinitely worse than it was then. Mussolini wants to enlarge his North and East African possessions at the cost of Britain and France, and he wants to consolidate them by changing the position at Suez and Gibraltar. We must leave to him the weighing up of his chances in this respect. But even if we follow him for the sake of the argument in the assumption that these changes can be brought about by his joining Hitler, what then?

It would be an entirely unwarranted optimism on the part of any Italian to believe that his country would become the first of the vassal states of the Hitler Empire; a position to which Signor Mussolini is apparently prepared to resign himself in joining Hitler. Italy would become worse than the last vassal, and it is easy to see why.

What the Nazis have in mind is nothing but a complete world empire. How an Italian empire should live side by side with it is a question to which Signor Mussolini ought to be more readily able to find an answer than we democrats.

Is Signor Mussolini prepared, in case of victory with Germany, to disarm? He would not be Mussolini if he were. Does he believe that Hitler would allow him to remain armed and have an overseas empire, which two things together would, in the absence of any other empires but the German, be a constant danger to it? If he does not believe it, does he want to go to war



Il Duce's troops, veterans of Abyssinia and Spain, demonstrate liquid fire.



Italy's children, Mussolini's "Sons of the Wolf," at "play" to qualify as future cannon fodder.

against Hitler later on without the possibility of any assistance whatever? If he wants it, why does he not do it now with the assurance of success; a success which would be quite the same if he stayed neutral?

It is possible that these questions, which naturally must exercise Signor Mussolini's mind to the utmost, are some of the reasons for his hesitancy. But taking it for granted that he joins Hitler now, there are more immediate reasons for his hesitancy, although in the last resort these reasons merge with the others. Paramount is probably his desire to go to war, not merely when he thinks the Allied defeat to be certain (this presupposition is taken for granted as far as he is concerned), but to go to war only when Hitler is exhausted to the limit, and then with a sole view to the division of the spoils.

An interesting and most important sidelight in this connection is provided by the recent Italian claim that Gibraltar will go to Spain. On the face of it this demand seems ridiculous. What, then, is the meaning of it? Obviously that in the division of the spoils, as now being

haggled over by the would-be conquerors, Hitler claims Morocco and Gibraltar for himself. And to Mussolini, though he could not openly say it, there can be no possible difference between England or Germany having Gibraltar.

It is probably not exaggerated to say that Signor Mussolini deeply regrets the absence of a public opinion in Italy. Even if he would like now a popular clamor to arise for neutrality, he could not have it; and this shows neatly the limitations of a totalitarian propaganda machine. No man in the street in Italy would dare to shout: "Let us keep out of Hitler's war"; because even if the order came from the Duce, nobody would believe it. But the vast majority would want it.

Sir Rennell Rodd, British Ambassador in Italy in 1914, said the King of Italy was always admirably informed with regard to the will of the people. It is still the same King; it is still the same people; and it is still the same will. But the feelings are distorted by the fear of true expression, because the fifth column is ruling Italy.

Total Effort Is Essential For Victory

BY E. A. HAVELOCK

IF ENGLAND achieves victory, it will be by the total reorganization of her supply of materials of war. The military command in France has made its mistakes; they may have been grave. But in war both sides make military mistakes; and during the course of the conflict twenty-five years ago German and Allied errors in the end cancelled each other out. That war was won by the naval blockade, but also by the British Ministry of Munitions.

As the despatches arrive from Europe, the truth, long concealed by England's former Government, is gradually coming out. There is nothing wrong with English and French soldiers. But in every engagement to date they have not had enough planes, tanks, and for all we know artillery, to protect them. In England, the conditions of a total reorganization of production have now been met. If they have time to take effect, England will win. But what were those conditions? It may be of the highest importance for us to observe the answer to this question. The supply of munitions turned out to be not merely a technical but a political and social problem. And it had to have a political and social solution. The Chamberlain Government, by the philosophy of its members and by the interests which backed it, was committed to maintaining the existing economic order. Now this capitalist economy has consisted not of exploitation pure and simple of one class by another, as extreme left-wingers would have us believe, but of an uneasy balance maintained between three elements, employer, worker and consumer. The Chamberlain policy correctly observed the laws of this balance. On the one hand plant owners had to be masters in their own house, controlling their choice of activity and rate of production, and even competing with each other for labor and raw materials. On the other, the workers' hours and pay rates under existing agreements were carefully preserved. And thirdly, profits and prices were controlled in the interests of the consumer. Thus the balance required that the three partners jealously retain their existing rights. The employer could not be told to operate without regard to inclination or cost; the employee could not be told to forego his union privileges in the interests of speed; the consumer could not be asked to take a chance on prices and profits in the interests of volume. The whole balance system could only work if geared to a cautious tempo; to continue it meant defeat.

Higher Form of Balance

Now to attempt to speed up by abolishing the rights of any one of the three elements would have merely created national disunity and made matters worse. In fact the balance represented a social reality, and to do a better job it could not be destroyed but only superseded by what is really a higher form of balance. Labor's safeguards had to go; but they could only go if the employers of labor in turn became public servants. The consumer's safeguards had to go (if contracts were to be placed with the necessary speed and recklessness), but they could go only if the plants of the employers became public property. Once this was done, the whole working population was ready to be mobilized on a seven-day week basis, if necessary. The effort could become total.

This social change had to have its political instrument, in the British Labor Party. That party had to overthrow the Chamberlain Government and all it stood for, in order to get a government with the will to fulfil the political conditions for a total effort. Not only labor supply, but a host of other problems could be solved only by the same drastic solution. The wide-open use of closed patents, the forced decentralization of plant to mitigate the effect of bombing attacks, are two examples of policies which could only be enforced with thoroughness at the cost of socializing the industrial forces of the country.

Conscription Demand Wrong

Are we in Canada able to take the lessons of this English example to heart, that we may swing into our own total effort in time to assist in saving France and England? First, note the obvious inference, that since the problem is the supply of machines, the recurrent demand for military conscription in this country should not be pressed at this time. This would keep Canada united, but that is incidental. This emphatic insistence is a red herring across the path of our proper purpose, it is deflecting us from our proper military task. Military logic demands that we forget it and put first things first. Voluntary enlistment can probably provide more men than we can equip properly throughout the war—equip, that is, to meet the German standard.

But secondly, the political instrument that was necessary to rescue England from a policy that spelt defeat does not exist in Canada. We have no Labor party with national prestige, traditions and experience, able at once to force political change, rally the country, and command the support of the workers. As for the King Government, by its philosophy and by the interests which support it, it stands precisely where the Chamberlain Government stood. It has loyally striven to hold the balance between capital, labor and the consumer. It has left the employers alone; it has left the unions alone; it has striven to keep down costs and corruption and haggled over contracts. Its caution is less temperamental, than simply a part of the system which it is committed to administer. As for the Tory opposition, its main and almost sole contribution to the debate has been a cry for conscription. Its mind moves in the 1914 groove; it has got stuck there. The C.C.F. group have the philosophy which the hour needs, but they lack experience, prestige and a public following.

Possible Canadian Method

Under these circumstances, we have to devise an alternative method of accomplishing the British solution. The present writer is a socialist, but this is no time to wave labels. Why should not Parliament approach the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and say to them something like this:

"You command the necessary technique experience and power to get a total industrial effort under way. We propose to appoint from among your number a Board of Industrial Production, finally responsible to Parliament. Perhaps you might nominate a panel of members, and we will reject any we wish, and appoint the rest. This body will then be clothed by us, under the War Emergencies Act, with supreme powers over the industrial capacity of the country. We will tell you what the Allies want or what we want to give them, and you will then go right ahead and deliver the goods. But you will understand that this proposition cannot possibly command the confidence of the country, unless you also meet certain conditions and submit to certain safeguards. So we will ask your body first of all to endorse formally the principle of one hundred per cent taxation of excess profits, and this will also be incorporated in the statute we pass. Second, the board we appoint from among you, and their officers, will become public servants. We ask them to accept salaries as such, which shall be on the record; we likewise ask them to place on public record their stock holdings and interests, which might theoretically appreciate as a result of increased production. We do not propose to confiscate



RACE AGAINST TIME

them, or penalize men who serve the country in a public capacity, as against those who do not. But we want to maintain public confidence in you. And finally, you must consent to the later appointment of an auditing commission responsible to us. Their job will be twofold: they will check over, in the light of experience, the terms of contracts which you very properly have hastily placed, and will recommend adjustments in those terms, so that in the end no firm loses money, and none makes an extravagant margin; and they will recommend to Parliament a concrete basis for estimating the hundred per cent excess profits tax. Under these conditions you will have the political and moral authority to speed up production and get the maximum out of the working force. Your labors, once the war is over, might even suggest to us how to go about solving the unemployment problem for good."

The C.C.F. group in Parliament, in default of any other body, might have to take the lead in introducing to Parliament such drastic proposals as these, and getting the co-operation of the other parties to put them

through. They might lose part of their own political following as a result—for a time. But they would have made a stride towards their desire of a healthier and more united social system.

In conclusion, to those who object that this would mean the introduction of totalitarianism in Canada, we reply with a question: What, in the last resort, are we fighting for? We are fighting to preserve the ultimate supremacy of free parliaments over final policy. But we are not fighting to make parliament a day-to-day executive over industry. We are fighting to prevent the establishment in civilized countries of a secret police with powers of torture and death. We are fighting to preserve guarantees of religious worship. We are fighting to prevent racial groups from being made the scapegoats of inefficiency and injustice. We are fighting to preserve free universities and to prevent the burning of books. We are fighting in fact to overthrow tyranny. But we are not fighting to prevent our industry from being organized if necessary on a total basis in the service of the state.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

For A National Registration

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IN THE later stages of the last war Canada undertook a national registration of all her male citizens. It was not, as I recall it, particularly well performed, and very little use was made of it until conscription went into effect, when it became valuable as a means of establishing off-hand the age of the registered person and consequently his liability or non-liability to military service. In that war, however, there was comparatively little question of enemy activities in Canada itself, and little question also of the government control of labor to ensure that persons with experience valuable to war industry should be employed where that experience could be utilized. In the present war both these factors are important.

An efficient national registration of all adult Canadian males, and possibly also of all adult Canadian females, would at the present time serve many useful purposes. I am not among those who think that this sort of thing can profitably be carried out by voluntary effort; the authority of the state is necessary in order to demand the requisite information, and that authority cannot be delegated to volunteer workers.

The registered person should be supplied with a certificate of identity, as was the case in the last war, and should be required to carry it upon him and produce it whenever called upon. The number of the card should correspond with that of the dossier of the registrant as kept on file at Ottawa, and the provision of false information for this dossier should be heavily penalized. There is no necessity for burdening the already over-worked R.C.M.P. with the task of compiling this register, but registrars who are not satisfied with the information offered by an applicant for registration should turn him over to the R.C.M.P. for further questioning. The identification card should contain in itself some absolute means of ensuring that the bearer is the person registered; for myself I can see no objection whatever to a finger-print record, which has the merit of being inexpensive, but citizens who dislike the idea of having their finger-prints recorded might be given the option of a passport photograph at their own expense.

Against Fifth Columns

Nothing would so effectively reassure the Canadian public as to the adequate control of Fifth Column activities within Canada as a registration system properly conceived and carried out. It is the feeling of uncertainty as to who one's neighbor really is and where he came from that is at the bottom of most of the "jitters" from which a section of the Canadian public is suffering today.

The adoption of this system would, I think, enable the United States to relax its proposed insistence upon passports for entry into that country from Canada; the identification card would serve most of the purposes of a passport, and would assure the border officials that the bearer had at least been subjected to some scrutiny by the government of his own country.

The fact that registration is part of the technique of the totalitarian state does not distress me at all. It is not the technique of the totalitarian state that we have to avoid (indeed we have to copy a good deal of it in war-time), but its spirit and purpose. I have never been able to see that the liberty of the subject includes the right to conceal from his

government who he is and what he is up to. It is unfortunate that the French-Canadians have got it into their heads that registration is merely a preliminary to conscription for overseas service, and it is impossible for any government to give an absolute guarantee that it will never resort to conscription for overseas service; but in the present war it should not be difficult to persuade the French-Canadians that even their long undisturbed homeland of Quebec is in some serious danger, and that a very considerable amount of organization and even regimentation is necessary if it is to be put in a position to defend itself. Quebec is certainly no safer than the Atlantic States of the United States, and the American people are giving plenty of evidence of their conviction that nothing but a real readiness to fight will preserve those States from attack when once Europe is dominated by the Nazi machine.

Method of Registration

The problem of the method of registration is not without difficulty. My own suggestion is that most of the work of investigation, in all cases where there is any doubt about the applicant, should be performed by the R.C.M.P. in an interval between the filing of the application and the granting of the final registration card, and that for the purposes of this interval an interim card should be given to the applicant, which would cease to have any validity after a prescribed period, say a month or six weeks. This would permit of the applicant's declaration being checked over at Ottawa to ascertain if the existing files on suspected persons contained anything about him. The granting of the interim card would then be a routine procedure which could be performed by almost any responsible officer, and the card would be little more than a certificate that the individual had filled out a dossier and turned it in for transmission to Ottawa. In the event of Ottawa finding anything suspicious about the dossier, or being advised by the examining officer that the case did not seem entirely clear, the granting of the final certificate could be made dependent upon a decision by the nearest office of the R.C.M.P., and in the meantime the suspect, whose interim certificate would expire at the end of the month, would have no means of establishing his *bona fides*, would be severely restricted as to movement (for the possession of a certificate should be necessary for travel on trains and interurban buses), and could be required to report to the R.C.M.P. at such intervals as they appointed until his case was cleared up.

It is desirable that the procedure should be made as simple and unalarming as possible for all those innumerable ordinary persons about whom there is no occasion for suspicion. I therefore think it important that the granting of the interim certificate should be left in the hands of civil authorities with whom almost everybody has occasional dealings, and should not be accompanied by any fuss or parade of uniforms. The questionnaire might well ask for the names of two reputable citizens known to the applicant, who could substantiate some of his statements. In the vast majority of cases these names, the record of the applicant as set forth in the dossier, and the personal knowledge or impression of the applicant as formed by the registrar, would be sufficient to justify the granting of the final card without further inquiry.

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MONTREAL : TORONTO

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

branch of government which consists of the people who conduct inquiries into the various ills of the body politic. Mr. King's perception of his usefulness resulted in his transfer from this realm of theory to that of the most intense activity, and gave him the responsibilities and honors for which he has now paid with an untimely death at the age of forty-six. The sympathy of all Canada goes out to the family who are left bereaved, to the innumerable associates who honored and loved him, and most particularly to the Prime Minister, the closeness of whose relationship with the late Minister was almost that of a father with his son.

It is a matter of some satisfaction to us that we are able to write thus about the late Minister without contradicting any of the things we said about him during his lifetime. His conduct of the Defence Department has seemed to us to be energetic and businesslike, and it was certainly none of his fault that Canada along with her Allies acted on a mistaken preconception of the character of the war—which may not prove to have been entirely mistaken after all, if the struggle goes on into the coming winter.

The Beaverbrook Lure

EVER since Lord Beaverbrook, with the assistance of his newspaper, the *Daily Express*, made himself a power in British politics and began to make and unmake the rulers of the Empire, there have been newspaper owners in Canada who have imagined that they could do something of the same kind in the politics of the Dominion. So far the idea has not been justified; and there appear to be differences between the situation in Great Britain and the situation in Canada which make it unlikely that it ever will be justified. One of the differences is that Lord Beaverbrook is a man of great ability, who would quite conceivably be a force in British politics even if he did not own a newspaper. This is important, but even more important is the fact that a great London newspaper is a national institution, in the sense that the whole territory of the country is its circulation area. This is not true of any newspaper, or of any combination of three or four newspapers, in the Dominion of Canada. The circulation of the *Daily Express* probably extends pretty completely over nine-tenths of the area which now sends members to the British House of Commons. The circulation of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* and the *Montreal Gazette* put together perhaps extends over one-tenth of the area which sends members to the Dominion House of Commons. Almost any member of the British House of Commons has to sit up and take notice if the *Daily Express* begins to run a campaign against him or his party or his leader. A large majority of the members of the Canadian House of Commons do not have to pay the slightest attention to anything that the *Globe and Mail* and the *Gazette* may say, even if they are able to drag two or three other dailies into the chorus with them. Canada is therefore not a good country for government by newspaper owners.

For a time last month it looked as though two newspaper owners and a dozen new Conservative members of the House of Commons really thought that they could change the leadership of the Liberal Party. The newspaper owners did not commit themselves quite as definitely to the proposition as the new Conservative members, and they have now quite given up the idea. The new members will probably be a little more tenacious, but even so, it is unlikely that much more will be heard from them on this subject. The greater wisdom and experience of older hands in the parliamentary game is likely to prevail. A week ago, SATURDAY NIGHT pointed out that the campaign to oust Mr. King was receiving no support from so old a parliamentary hand as Mr. Church of Toronto. It has since become clear that it received no support also from Mr. Hanson, the very shrewd New Brunswick politician who not only is the senior Conservative of Cabinet rank in the present House of Commons, but has also been very wisely selected to lead the party in that House. Mr. Hanson comes from a province in which it is not difficult to get a true perspective upon the behavior of Montreal and Toronto daily newspapers.

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THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE

France and England Are Now One

BY J. A. SPENDER

In war, Franco-British unity is now accepted as essential for the security of either country.

The French military genius gets its fullest opportunity when linked with British sea power. To divide them is the avowed but vain purpose of the enemy.

Franco-British cooperation, however, also offers immense possibilities of mutual benefit for both countries in times of peace. The writer of this article, which is exclusive to SATURDAY NIGHT in Canada, is the former editor of the "Westminster Gazette" and author of many volumes on history and politics.

IN FIGHTING for democracy, France and Britain are indeed fighting in a common cause. For, as realized in their institutions, modern democracy is a joint British and French evolution and its progress depends in no small measure on the degree in which the two countries can assimilate each other's ideas.

That assimilation will be deeply rooted in history.

A distinguished English critic writ-

ing on Chaucer, whose six hundredth anniversary was commemorated this year, called him "a French poet writing in English, the poet of a culture shared between England and France." At first blush it seemed strange that a poet whom Englishmen regard as the father of English poetry should be described as "a French poet," yet the description is not far from the truth.

Chaucer takes us back to a time—not so very remote as history reckons time—when England was governed by French Kings, and French was the language of the Court and the law-courts, and when all educated people not only spoke French but behaved in a French way.

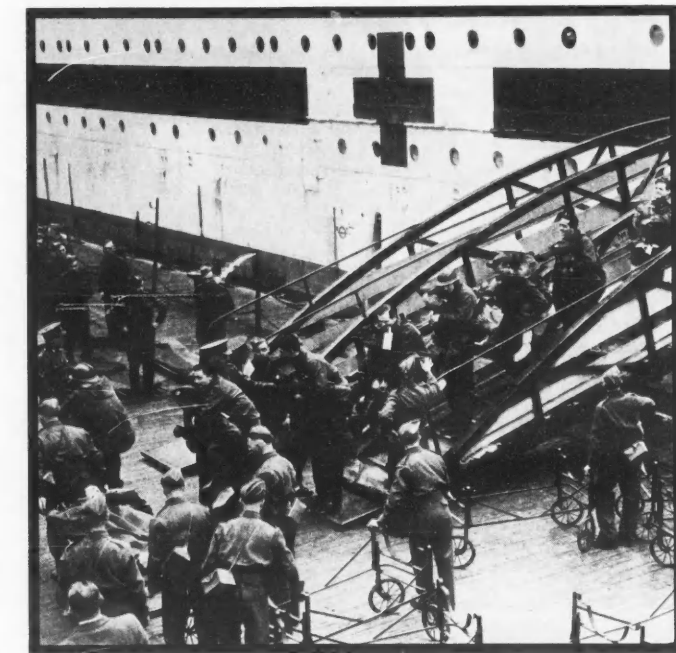
The French Polish

In the subsequent centuries, when the English lost touch with the French, many European observers thought that they had relapsed into barbarism. The Italian, Benvenuto Cellini, speaks of them as "English savages" who nourish "the force and ferocity of their instincts with great shins of beef." Others comment on their lack of manners, and the pleasure they take in brutal sports—bull-baiting, bear-baiting and cock-fighting; and the savage penalties they thought necessary to keep their populace in order.

English literature was admitted to have genius, but French critics saw it becoming violent and disorderly, swinging loose from the classical tradition which they cherished. Such, in the eyes of Europe, were the English without their French polish.

Subsequently it began to be discovered that the two nations had much in common, and that each might supply the defects of the other with its special qualities. Throughout the eighteenth century, admiration of English institutions in France went hand in hand with admiration of French culture and French manners in England.

No English gentleman of the governing class was supposed to be educated unless he knew French, read French authors and had travelled in France. In return, Voltaire, Montes-



THE WOUNDED come home from Norway. This hospital ship—marked with the huge emblem of the Red Cross—has just docked at an English port and from it are being carried the wounded from the Allied armies which were operating around Narvik until King Haakon ordered the capitulation of all Norway to the Germans. Norway will continue the fight on the western front.

quieu, and the French Encyclopaedists were close students and generally warm admirers of English Parliamentary institutions.

To many of these, England was the home of the free, the country which had learnt to curb the power of Kings, the country, says Voltaire, in his *Lettres sur les Anglais*, "where the nobility is great without insolence and without lording it over vassals, and where the people partake in the government without confusion." In these circles the English philosopher Locke was in high favor as the man who had stated rightly the doctrines of liberty and constitutional government.

It may justly be said that the modern idea of freedom under democratic

government is the joint product of English and French. Neither country can claim a bloodless victory in its advance to free institutions; the English had their great Rebellion; the French their Revolution; and each sent a King to the scaffold. The English were first in the field in ridding themselves of absolutism, and after their "bloodless revolution" at the end of the seventeenth century have never been tempted to return to it.

But for a long time their government, though parliamentary, was far from democratic. Throughout the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth, the Parliament was controlled by powerful land-owning families which nominated the members for the constituencies within their territorial areas. But the passion for liberty never failed, and was powerfully at work among the unenfranchised from the middle of the eighteenth century onwards.

Liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty to meet and agitate were incessantly demanded by the masses and, when won, stubbornly maintained against reaction and repression. In these years the English learnt the lesson taught them by Burke that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

In yet another respect the English may claim to have been early in the field, namely in the development of the parliamentary system known as "responsible government," i.e. of government depending on a majority in Parliament. This went on progressively during the nineteenth century and in many respects, and especially in the ordering of finance, reflected the strict business instincts of the men in business who were now coming into Parliament.

Equality and Fraternity

But the French, meanwhile, had in their Revolution contributed two of the other great ingredients, equality and fraternity, which enter into the modern idea of democracy. These spread all over the world and profoundly influenced the American constitution.

In France, as formerly in England, the new ideas had to fight against dangerous reactions, and the stubbornness with which French democrats held their own makes one of the bravest chapters in nineteenth century history.

These ideas are far from exhausted, and nowhere is it better recognized than in Great Britain that more of the equality and fraternity upheld by the French pioneers is an essential part of the next advance towards the democratic idea of social welfare.

Unity Essential

Nor is it only in political institutions that the two nations fulfil one another. British tenacity needs French élan; the French military genius gets its fullest opportunity when linked with British sea-power. United they stand, divided they fall. To divide them, to make the conquest of the one the prelude to the downfall of the other, is the avowed object of their enemy. When we look to the future beyond the present strife, their unity will remain the condition of their security.

But it will, we may hope, be a unity extending far beyond the necessities of military defence. For there are no two nations which can more help one another in the art of living or contribute more to restore the happy and peaceful life of which the world is still dreaming.

War, as the Greek historian said, is a hard schoolmaster, but it is leading French and British to explore one another and to discover that, beneath superficial differences and contrasts, they have affinities deep-rooted in history and character, which set their course to the same goal.



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The Word Made Flesh

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

IT IS not what prime ministers and foreign ministers said that I remember from these never-to-be-forgotten weeks in Europe. I wrote down what they said in a diary afterward, at night. The viewpoint and information were interesting, even important. But other things that people said I did not need to write down. They were words that could not be forgotten.

It is perhaps a year since I read that beautiful book, "Wind, Sand and Stars," by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. It seemed to me to express the knightly spirit of an epoch not yet born. It was hard, heroic and humane. In it I caught a glimpse of that society that Whitman prophesied—a society based upon "the dear love of comrades," where differences of birth and social rank and inequality of gifts were harmonized in no regimented or mechanical order but in a symphonic music of life; the admiration of the poet for the mechanic and the mechanic for the poet; the attraction between the gentle and the rough, each strengthening or polishing the other; a natural order of society, based upon devotion to a common aim. A brotherhood.

These airmen, I thought, know nationality no longer, in terms of geography. They fly so high, so swiftly and so far. Borders between nations are invisible and senseless in that transcendental sphere.

When they asked me in Paris whom I wished to see, I said "Antoine de Saint-Exupéry," thinking, "A man at home on earth and in the sky."

But he was at the front, flying a reconnaissance plane.

Must Share the Agony

Still, he had two days' leave, and so we met, in Paris.

It seemed to me outrageous that he should be risking his life daily in the most dangerous of the services. Reconnaissance planes are slow. They fly deep into the heart of enemy country, and fly alone, photographing fortifications and factories and troop movements. They are insouciant spies . . . open espionage dangerously arrived at. They cannot insinuate themselves into information, posing as friends and allies. They are easily detected by the airplane finders. Casualties in their squadrons are very high. A man hardly has a fifty-fifty chance over a course of weeks or months.

I told him so. After all, other men can fly planes, I said. But you can write . . . you see things, things ahead. France will need you. Europe will need you.

"You are absolutely wrong," he answered. "Nobody has the right to write a word today who does not participate to the fullest in the agony of his fellow human beings."

"If I did not resist with my life, I should be unable to write. And what holds true for this war has got to hold



ENGLAND PREPARES for any eventuality. These precautions have been taken to guard against parachutists or Fifth Column activities. This picture was taken from the Mall, London, and shows the armed guards and barbed wire entanglements which have been erected in front of the Admiralty. Armed guards in front of government buildings and important offices have been heavily reinforced, while throughout the country similar steps have been taken.

true for everything. The Christian idea has got to be served; that the Word is made Flesh. One must write with one's body."

He tried to elaborate this, rather hesitantly. "The reason why we are in this war, why there is a Hitler, why our whole civilization is crumbling up is because this has not been so. Our words and our actions are not one. We say things and pretend to believe things, but what we say is not translated into the deed. And the deed is divorced from Faith, from the Word. And so, since we have not been all of a piece ourselves, personally, and in all our institutions, we have been divided souls and a divided society, and therefore we have been an impotent society. To be free means to be trustworthy. Otherwise no one is safe in freedom. A democracy must be a brotherhood. Otherwise it is a lie."

I do not say that Antoine de Saint-Exupéry "represents" French "opinion." But he is representative of something growing in France and, in another way, in England. There is a mysticism of this war. Among the intelligent youth one hears fewer attacks on the Germans than one hears against themselves. They speak of Hitler as the Antichrist, but they

say that this scourge and destruction have come because of their own faults.

When Paul Reynaud said, in one of his last speeches, "If you say that only a miracle can save France, then I answer that I believe in miracles, for I believe in France," there was more than empty pathos behind his words. The belief in France has nothing to do with the old association of "gloire"—glory. It is marked by a profound humility.

"If We Are Good Enough"

I doubt whether, in generations, the legend of St. Joan, of the Maid who saved France, by a miracle, because she fought with God, has been so vivid as it is now. People say quite simply, "We will win in the end, one way or another, if we are good enough."

They know now, in France, that frivolous waste of time, inconsequential playing of politics, weighing of personal interests and downright corruption have contributed to the French military weakness and lack of co-ordination. They do not talk much about the personalities responsible—there is too much to do now—but they will certainly remember them, once this war is over, and however it concludes. Whatever happens, the



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existing political and economic system will be altered in a revolutionary way. One hears words of praise for aspects of the German organization. One hears expressions of scorn, contempt and disgust rather than hatred for the

Nazi values, philosophy, spirit and aim.

It is a curious experience to see France in the greatest and most tragic crisis of her history and to feel nevertheless that out of that crisis and out

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Norman Rogers

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

A PERSON who loves Canada and feels acutely the anguish of this hour in human history, and wants to be sure that in him or in her the capacity for suffering is not dead, needs only to go now and then to the House of Commons in Ottawa. This being a time in our common human experience when we no longer hide our deepest feelings, I am not ashamed to say that sitting in the gallery of our House has been to me during this year of war an experience of the utmost torture and of the utmost faith in something strange behind our whole human story. I think it would have been the experience of any person, man or woman, who went there and sat hearing and watching, and who had no political stripes cut into him forever like tattoo marks.

The face of Norman Rogers as he sat at his desk in the front row of the Cabinet held my attention time after time. It was not with the hold of anything personally magnetic but rather the hold of an invisible force. It was a thin white still face like faces you would see if you ever looked in paintings of seventeenth century ascetics, in which the spirit had worn down the flesh. But in which the wearing down of the flesh had not brought weakness but strength.

I used to watch him closely when he was hounded, for that is the only word you can use for some of the tactics employed. There are times in all human gatherings when one would need, in order to impress one's fellows, six feet of glamorous human body, a shock of aureoled hair, a voice made up of one part thunder and one part the muted callings of birds in the evening—generally all the equipment of an ancient god. Because there are times when we are very blind, or maybe very childish still.

Norman Rogers was without any of these things. He had only intensity of spirit, honesty that shone out of him for anybody to see who could see such a quality. But he had something more important than either of

these—a capacity to set to one side the personal stings. In this he is like the Prime Minister of Canada. They are both of them men who see how unimportant anything personal ever is, but particularly in an hour of testing.

The voice of Mr. Rogers we have all heard on the air. We know and shall not forget its slightly hoarse tone, when many a time, struggling with the after-effects of the last war in his breathing apparatus, he spoke to us when it was not easy to speak at all. We heard the precision of his phrases, direct, unadorned, powerful, and never containing any literary polish, and after the manner of our century. It was a pity we all of us in this country had not seen the man who went with the voice.



THE LATE NORMAN McL. ROGERS

The Faith We Fight For

Nobody ever felt it a duty to describe him as he really was. There were many descriptions but they never did fit exactly over him as a person saw him day after day in the House of Commons. Or, as one very able newspaperman told me, as one saw him close up in the office of Minister. Such a description is difficult to find ordinary words for, and a person had to fall into strange language to get anything adequate to the man.

An odd thought struck me one day that, in himself, our Minister of Defence represented the faith we now fought for. A slight person, with the quiet face we associate in our minds with a good man, which had in it spiritual humility and at the same time an iron purpose. I was rash enough to say to a man sitting next to me that the minister was unearthly. I meant he had the look of a crusader, and a human being lifted above ordinary human things by a mission. The man in this case looked at me as if I needed immediate medical attention, but he was a nice man, who meant on the whole to be kindly, so

all he said was something soothing about visionary women. But having gone thus far I did not care, and I said back that such qualities were all we had, we who, in this fight, were holding to our faith against the engines of evil, and that such qualities, so long as we had them in our leaders, would save us, or rather save what we believed in. Because it was all part of the eternal war of the immortal spirit against destroying sin.

Norman Rogers is dead now on the path of his duty. So we can say what we saw in him. And maybe in his death he can do us his ultimate service and make us remember always the power of the spirit, lifted by complete sacrifice out of the self, to save the things of the spirit and all that Christian civilization means. We made him suffer; at least some of us did; but personal suffering was nothing to Norman Rogers. I doubt if he were ever personally aware of it. He just took it as the price anybody paid who sat where he sat. And all that mattered to him or anybody was our total consecration to the task before us.

Italy's Untried Navy

BY JUAN RICCI

"STRATEGICALLY," Mussolini has said, "Italy is an island. She cannot live without sea-borne imports and it is primarily to safeguard those that we are building a powerful navy." At the moment, that navy is one of the imponderable factors in the charge of dynamite known as the Mediterranean. When that dynamite goes up, its explosive force will depend very much on the potency of the war vessels that the Duce has built. He is his own Minister of Marine.

The Italian Navy is a modern creation and virtually untried, for the engagements it fought in the World War were hardly real tests of strength. It was a defeat that brought it into being. In 1866 the Italians went to war with Austria over the occupation of Venice. Its neglected and inefficient sea force was heavily defeated at Lissa. That woke up Italy to the importance of its strength in the Mediterranean and she commenced to build an up-to-date navy. At the Conference of Washington she agreed to a relative strength with Britain of two to five, but the Washington Treaty is no longer operative and, during the last few years, Italy has been building warships feverishly.

Before the World War her natural enemy was Austria. After the War it was France. Italy recognized that she could not hope to rival France in numbers of vessels and has concentrated instead on large single ships; in fact, she set the example to the world of monster vessels armed with monster guns.

Genoa is her great ship-building port and Italy's fourth new 35,000 ton battleship, the *Roma*, is waiting there for launching. Two of the *Roma*'s sister-ships, the *Littorio* and the *Vittorio Veneto*, were recently completed and are already in service. The last of the four, the *Impero*, is still building.

These vessels are the last word in naval construction, in line with several successive years of the heaviest naval estimates that Italy has ever

known. This year she is spending, exclusive of supplementary estimates, 2,703,000,000 lire on her navy alone. When the *Impero* is finished she will be ready to confront any threat in the Mediterranean with the following navy:

Four vessels of the *Littorio* class (already mentioned), oil-fueled, 35,000 tons each, armed with nine 15" guns, twelve 6" and anti-aircraft guns. These vessels carry three aircraft each and have a complement of 1,600 men.

Four vessels of the *Cavour* class, old but rebuilt between 1933 and last year. These battleships are of 25,000 tons each and carry ten 12.6" guns, and twelve 4.7".

Four heavy cruisers, *Zara* class, built 1930-31, 10,000 tons displacement, oil-fueled, with eight 8" guns, twelve 3.9" and A.A. guns and carrying two aircraft each.

Two heavy cruisers, *Trento* class, built 1926-7, 10,000 tons, with the armament of the *Zara* class vessels but with eight 21" torpedo tubes also.

Two 9,000 ton cruisers, *Garibaldi* class, laid down 1936, with ten 6" guns, six torpedo tubes, four aircraft and equipment for minelaying.

Ten other cruisers, not more than ten years old, some of them of only 5,000 tons.

Two "Colonial" cruisers, semi-obsolete—the *Bari*, 4,600 tons, captured from the Germans during the World War as the *Pillar* and, before that, captured by the Germans from the Russians as the *Muraviev Amurski* and built in 1914; and the *Taranto*, 4,550 tons, formerly the German *Strassburg* and built in 1911. Each of these vessels is equipped for minelaying and can carry 120 mines.

Submarines are Secret

Italy's other vessels comprise 61 destroyers; 69 torpedo boats, twenty or so of which go back to the World War or even earlier; motor torpedo boats; 73 coastal submarines; a sea-plane carrier, built 1923; minelayers and minesweepers; gunboats and miscellaneous vessels that include fifteen water-carriers for tropical use. They are lightly armed.

Two important items remain; Italy has already 24 modern ocean-going submarines, capable of 18 knots, and she has 17 more under construction and surrounded with considerable secrecy. She has also two 8,000 ton cruisers under construction, laid down last year. They are the *Ciano* class and one of them is to be named *Annunzio Constanzo Ciano*, after the father of Italy's present young Foreign Minister, Mussolini's son-in-law. These vessels will have ten 6-inch guns and carry four aircraft each.

Italy's importance in a naval sense has to be considered in relation to that of Germany, her ally, and of Britain and France. The German navy, estimating her tonnage of submarines, aggregates about 300,000 tons, including at the most 142,000 tons of capital ships. The Italian navy aggregates 557,000 tons. The French navy alone comprises 514,000 tons, with another 120,000 tons building and including two ultra-modern battleships of 35,000 tons, mounting eight 15 inch guns and of very high speed. The French destroyers of the *Mogador* type are about the fastest in the world, with a top speed of 38 knots. She has ninety submarines, among them the largest in the world—the 4,000 ton *Surcouf*, with two 8 inch guns and carrying a seaplane.

French Navy Better

Though the French Navy, even when the vessels now building are put into commission, will not very greatly outweigh the Italian in quantity, it is all-round of considerably higher quality. Behind it is 1,330,000 tons of the British navy, including almost the equivalent in tonnage—536,000 tons—of the whole Italian navy in capital ships alone!

Italy's navy rendered the Allies good though not spectacular service in the World War. She entered the War slightly superior in strength to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In the course of the War she lost five battleships, eight destroyers and twenty-six other vessels. She destroyed three Austrian battleships, two destroyers and ten other craft. Two of the Austrian battleships were sunk in harbor; their sinking reflected credit on the initiative and daring of Italian seamen rather than on the strength of the Italian navy.

One of the two was sunk in an impudent raid with motor launches under Captain Rizzo-Luigi. The destruction of the other was the single-handed work of a Surgeon-Captain Rafele. He swam into the port of

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Pola and fixed a mine, fitted with a time fuse, to the hull of the Austrian flagship. The most valuable part of the Italian naval contribution to Allied War effort was in helping to maintain the anti-submarine barrage across the Otranto channel in conjunction with British naval forces and in coastal operations.

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THE HITLER WAR

Italy's Weight in the Scales

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

WE SHOULD have paid more attention to Signor Gayda. Looking back I find that Mussolini's hired pen-man wrote on May 11 that Germany's plan was "to force the Allies to fight on land, to gain bases for naval and air attack, and to separate the British and French and bring all German forces to bear on the French." Obviously Mussolini had the fullest information in advance of Hitler's intentions. Everything having come out so far the way it was predicted, the jackal of the Palazzo Venezia feels it safe to rush in to share the kill of the tiger of Berchtesgaden. Disregarding the counsel of his mentor Machiavelli, who warned that a prince should never ally himself with a stronger lest after their common victory the latter should turn and dictate terms to him, and incurring the curse which Garibaldi called down on the Italian who made war against England, the friend of liberty, Mussolini has begun the most inglorious chapter of Italy's unfortunate military history.

Hitler himself has given his opinion of Italy's staying power by not calling her in until seemingly only a very short effort is required, and Mussolini has confessed the weakness of the country's morale through the long and thorough propaganda preparation which he deemed necessary to work up his people to fight. We may regale ourselves with the story of how, when Hitler was boasting to Francois-Poncet that he had Italy just exactly where he wanted her and that she would even go to war alongside Germany if he gave the word, the French Ambassador replied: "Well, after all, that's only fair. We had her last time!" We may tot up the list of the materials of war, and it includes almost all the vital ones, of which Italy has no domestic resources, and console ourselves with the percentage of her imports, 80-odd, which can be blocked at Suez and Gibraltar. We may even jeer: "Adowa! Caporetto! Guadalajara!" in answer to the Fascist "Corsica! Nice! and Savoy!" Nevertheless, there is no use pretending that Italy's entry won't make any difference to us.

Air Attack on France

It would make the least difference if Mussolini's efforts were to be confined to the Mediterranean. There, though they might cause us certain losses, in particular through the action of the extremely numerous Italian submarines and motor torpedo craft, they would make the least difference for they would only occupy forces which we have had sitting around waiting for this contingency. But it is hardly reasonable to suppose that Hitler would permit Mussolini to use his forces in that way, but will insist that he help him with France. Here, the blow which would hurt the most is a stab at France's back with the whole of Italian air power. It is in the air that France is the weakest, and Britain is far away to help her effectively in the south.

Yet here too, the scene is not entirely dark. Our Mediterranean air and sea forces could surely manage to distract a part of Italy's attention. And Italy's air power has now passed its zenith by many seasons. Back in the days of the Balbo massed transatlantic flight Italy was the leading air power of the world. But she has been quite unable to keep up the pace with richer and stronger nations, once these set to work; Italy's industrial power, it should be remarked, is no greater than that of former Czechoslovakia. The greater part of her planes, bombers and fighters alike, are of Spanish War vintage. The principal bomber, the Savoia-Marchetti 79 three-engine model, is still a respectable machine. But her chief fighter, the Fiat CR42 biplane, must be considered outmoded. The new models on which Italy was counting for this year, it is said, have had to be abandoned, except the Machi 200 fighter, which is not in full production. Our Mediterranean squadrons would not have to be of the latest type to stand up to the Italian planes. A more dangerous situation would be created if Germany sent large numbers of her latest planes down to Italian bases.

Air power can damage—that is one thing for certain which it can do, in almost any desired measure,—but it cannot conquer unless its action is closely followed up by ground forces. Can Italy successfully invade France? Otherwise the net effect of her intervention on the battle now raging in France might only be the addition of say half her first-line air strength, or a thousand planes, to the German attack. It is hard to believe that Italy's armies can force the Riviera road, which is open to bombardment from the sea, or penetrate the Alps, where the passes go against them, in time to decide the Battle of France. As in the Mediterranean their efforts here would have little more than the effect of occupying the forces which have been sitting about waiting for them.

It may be that the dictators have a cleverer plan. Do they intend to try a joint invasion of France through Switzerland? I visited the

land of William Tell last summer on purpose to survey the chances of this. My impression was that the Italians won't get through to their rendezvous until the Germans first smash the little country's resistance, and that that would not be the job of a day or a week. There is the further possibility that Germany will simply use Italian man-power in her own offensives, stiffened with German divisions as it had to be after Caporetto with French, British and American. That would probably be the most formidable use to which the mass of Italian infantry could be put, yet I doubt if Italian sensibilities would permit its immediate employment. Otherwise, recitation of the number of millions of Italian bayonets is a mere game of arithmetic which has little to do with actual military power. Even if the Alps were suited to the technique the Italians would not impress as Blitzkriegers. Nor have they the

Two New Battleships

Finally there is the naval action which Italy can take in the Mediterranean. Her main plan has long been an open secret: to make the straits opposite Sicily impassable by her submarine, motor-torpedo and air craft, divide the Allied forces into eastern and western halves and after wearing them down somewhat by torpedo and bomb attack, defeat them in detail. She has two brand-new 35,000 ton battleships which will out-speed anything of comparable hitting power which Britain or France can show at the moment (although they have between them seven of similar type almost ready for commissioning), and which will worry our naval strategists. Still it is well to remember that the officers and crews of these crack Italian ships have never had their mettle

tested in battle, and they may yet employ their superior speed mainly to avoid a finish fight. As for making the Mediterranean Narrows "impassable," they are four times as wide as the Straits of Dover and one side is in our hands. We have something better than equality with the Italians in each half of the Mediterranean and our seamen are spoiling for a long-postponed reckoning with the inflated claimants to *Mare Nostrum* who amused themselves cutting across the bows of British ships and popping up out of the deep all around them, during the Ethiopian crisis. It is said that there was not enough ammunition in our Mediterranean stores to fight a decent battle then, but there can be no excuse this time that the trouble came unexpectedly. Surely here, if anywhere, we have a right to expect that the initiative will be grasped by our side.

Indeed our whole arrangements in the Mediterranean, the concentration of naval power, the assembly of a large Near Eastern Army and the alliance with Turkey, have been primarily made with Italy and the Axis in mind. We could ask nothing better than that Italy undertake one or more overseas campaigns. Corsica and Jibuti she might manage, but any campaign from Libya against Tunisia or Egypt can certainly be broken up by naval attack and any action from Albania against Salon-

ika or the Dardanelles would at once bring Turkey into the picture. Turkey has a good record in keeping her obligations and a healthy contempt for the head-in-the-sand neutrality of most of the small nations of Europe. She has a first-class army and an air force of about 500 planes. She ought to be able to look after the Dodecanese, and if necessary help guard Syria, Palestine and even Suez if it becomes necessary to move British and French forces westwards from there.

Must Save French Army

It is just because the prospects for Italian action in the Mediterranean seem so unfavorable that one is led to believe she will make most of her effort against France. And if France is not quickly brought down, what then? As I write, Paris is tottering. But it has already been discounted, just as was the entry of Italy. It is not Paris but the French Army which must be saved; if it is saved it can win back everything. It seems to me that it is up to the British to stop that German right wing from sweeping around Paris, and scooping up the main French force.

Otherwise it would seem that the French must quickly make the grave decision to let go of the Maginot Line (into which all the money which might have made them invulnerable

in the air was sunk) and retire to the West, to carry on the struggle in contact with Britain and the United States. If the Germans can be cheated of quick victory by either of these, or by some other move, then the struggle will continue for a long time yet. It will go on for a long time even if France should go down. And during this time Italy, blockaded at Suez and Gibraltar, without coal, iron, oil and a host of other vital materials of her own, would become an increasing burden on Germany. To keep her in the fight Germany would have to supply her with everything, as we had to do in the last war. To let her fall would be to register a signal defeat for her side. To occupy her would spread Germany's forces still thinner.

In any case the prospect is not a happy one for the Italians. They are not going to enjoy being "comrades in arms" with the Germans, the one people they really dislike. And many of them are going to be profoundly distressed at seeing their country allied to the barbarism which it has been Rome's traditional role, as the very fountain-spring of Western and Christian civilization, to oppose. How true that little story which I heard in Milan last summer has come out! Two Italians meet in the street. "How are you?" one asks. "Better, thank you." "Better?" "Yes, better than next year!"



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The Hon. Alfred Duff Cooper

BY H. M. MOWAT

WHEN Duff Cooper's voice is heard over the radio it sounds like the voice and diction of Winston Churchill. It has the same element of pugnacity, of drive, and the same note of indomitable resolution. When Duff Cooper refers to the Nazis the gloves are off and he doesn't pull his punches.—Winston all over again in style and delivery! This explains the venomous references in Hitler's world broadcasts to Duff Cooper while he was still a humble private member of Parliament. With Churchill and Anthony Eden he has shared the spotlight of Hitler's rage, a distinction almost as exalted as an Order of Merit from the King.

It is not realized by the Canadian public that there is a special significance in the "Duff" of Duff Cooper. The Princess Royal, eldest daughter of King Edward VII, married the Duke of Fife. A daughter of this union is the present Princess Arthur of Connaught. The late sister of the Duke of Fife was the mother of our present Minister of Information, Rt. Hon. Alfred Duff Cooper, who is thus a first cousin of Princess Arthur of Connaught, one of the possible successors to the throne. Any democrats who think that to be brought up in the zone of royalty's inner circle produces a mollycoddle are due for a shock when they study Duff Cooper's military and political career.

The new Minister of Information was with the Grenadier Guards throughout the last Great War and emerged in 1919 with a record of unchallenged bravery and the D.S.O. He fought through some of the fiercest battles in which the Guards were engaged. We are told that he was just as tough and pugnacious in the military as he is in the political arena.

Indeed it is through his colorful



GERMAN PRISONERS arrive under heavy guard at a London, England, station, en route to an internment camp where they will "sit out" the rest of the War. These men are some of Hitler's veterans who were captured in the early days of the fighting in Flanders. The man in the foreground in the high zippered boots is an aviator, the others in the group are from mechanized units.

political activities that "D.C." is known to the great British public. He came quietly through the first decade after the war as member for Oldham, and in 1928-9 as the financial secretary of the War Office. But in 1931 the hour of destiny struck when Baldwin summoned him to bear the brunt of the attack by Rothermere and Beaverbrook launched to oust the four-square Stanley from the leadership of the Conservative Party. At the by-election of St. George's Division, Westminster, the battle was joined with Duff Cooper carrying the Baldwin colors, and Sir Ernest Petter the Independent Conservative pennons of the Press Peers boosting Empire Free Trade. It proved to be the most

bitter and acrimoniously fought campaign of the past twenty years. Baldwin made Press dictatorship of the British Government the issue, and in the heat of battle moved from his usual sedate and classic prose to accuse the Press Peers of "wanting power without responsibility, the prerogative of the harlot throughout the ages."

But Duff Cooper bore the brunt—of meetings plugged with the peers' hecklers, of a press campaign that swamped the riding with the most skillfully contrived innuendo; hecklers and press he paid back in their own coin with interest. At one meeting he shouted "Lord Beaverbrook has not the guts of a louse!" a metaphor he must have learned in the Army, because at Eton and New College, Oxford (Honors, Modern History) they do not teach such expressions. But Duff Cooper won the election. The Press Peers retired behind their defences in Fleet Street, leaving Baldwin undisputed master, not only in St. George's, Westminster, but in Westminster Palace itself. For leading the shock troops in this encounter Baldwin would never forget Duff Cooper.

Great Prose Writer

He shares with Winston, not only his hatred of the Nazis, but his capacity for speaking and writing the finest of English prose. During the tumult of that 1931 campaign he was broadcasting a series of talks on modern literature. His two volumes on Haig have been accepted as the standard work on the subject, and his life of the French statesman, Talleyrand, proved to be a delight to the literati. It has won him a place in the aristocracy of letters.

The capacity for calling a spade a spade seldom is found to such a degree in a man who writes in the classic mode. This talent of the tongue was strangled for years by his cabinet rank. Under Baldwin he was the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, 1931-34, then Secretary of State for War 1935-37, and under Chamberlain he became First Lord of the Admiralty, until Munich 1938 broke his ministerial heart and he cleared out to speak his anti-Hitler mind as a private member. Then he started in earnest calling a spade a spade. No wonder Hitler is enraged at this member of parliament who has so ruthlessly condemned him before the world.

Regarding the Czech invasion he said, "The German Government, having got their man down, were not to be deprived of the pleasure of kicking him . . . and the army was not to be deprived of its loot."

"Indeed, I consider any agreement that Hitler signs is not worth the paper it is written on while that thrice-perjured traitor and breaker of oaths is at the head of the German State."

On St. George's Day

But Duff really got into his stride when he substituted as speaker for Winston Churchill at the St. George's Day dinner last April before the Royal Society of St. George. After expatiating on the German past "under the perjured, perverted Frederick, misnamed 'the Great,' under the mountebank bully Bismarck," D.C. threw open the throttle and continued,—"But never did the face of Germany assume so villainous or vile an aspect as under this little gang of blood-stained, money-making murderers. Hitler says the whole German people are behind him. I for one am prepared to take him at his word."

"It is essential that we destroy the German armed forces and not let them have weapons again."

Churchill, Eden, Duff-Cooper, the anti-appeasement ginger group of the Conservative party, twelve months ago were outsiders to the cabinet and were private members in the House of Commons. But today they occupy high office as ministers of the Crown because of the Empire's peril. Their policy of totalitarian war to smash the dictators is the sole hope of victory in a western world of democracies threatened with annihilation by dictatorships.

"MAMA,
why does daddy look so
mad when he drives?"

1. "Sh-sh, darling, that's just daddy's 'driving face,'" my wife answered. "He always makes faces like that when he drives!"

"I am not mad, and I am not making faces," I snapped. "It's just that this blamed car is getting on my nerves. We're left behind at most every traffic light and when we climb a hill the engine 'pings' like the mischief."

2. "Well, dear, if it annoys you so, why don't you do something about it?" my wife suggested.

"What can I do about it?" I asked. "There's nothing mechanically wrong."

"Maybe it's the gasoline," she answered. "I read somewhere that today's automobiles depend a lot on the kind of gasoline you use. Let's ask about it."



3. A few miles later when we rolled into a service station I asked the attendant, "Say, tell me, does it really make any difference what kind of gasoline I use?"

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5. I studied the chart he showed me and said, "This certainly is news to me—although I do remember now that when my mechanic tuned my engine, he said that he'd set the spark for top performance."

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Stop-Gap Leader

BY L. L. L. GOLDEN

ONE of the reasons the Hon. Richard Burpee Hanson was elected to the House leadership of the Conservative opposition group at Ottawa was his declaration that he would not stand for the permanent leadership of the Conservative party at any convention.

Joe Harris, Toronto Tory member, lost by only one vote. He would have won if he were not interested in being the permanent Tory chieftain.

That Mr. Hanson is only a stop-gap leader he frankly admits. He has no intention of holding on to his office after a convention to choose a leader has done its work. He is the stand-in for a future unknown star.

There is no exceptional brilliance in the career of Mr. Hanson. He was a member of his riding association; he was mayor of Fredericton, N.B., for two years; he was first elected to the House of Commons in a by-election in 1921; he was re-elected at general elections in '21, '25, '26, '30; he became a cabinet minister in '35 on the resignation of the Hon. Harry Stevens; he was defeated in '35 by 256 votes in a three-cornered contest; he was elected in the recent election by 444 votes.

It is a career similar to that of any one of a dozen Canadians in the House of Commons.

In peace time he would be a good cabinet minister fit for heavy administrative duty.

The experience he has would make him valuable for a great deal of the work of Government.

Unlike a great number of other politicians he knows and appreciates his weaknesses.

As leader of the only effective opposition in the House of Commons his views are of particular interest. They are of more interest because of his influence on the immediate future of the Conservative party, for his leadership in the House marks the pace at which the official Opposition will attack the Government in their push for a greater and still greater war effort.

Mr. Hanson's people on his father's side are U.E.L. stock. His father was a lumberman, in Charlotte County N.B. Mr. Hanson himself was born at Bocabec, where he attended the local public school.

His high school training was at St. Andrews. Next step was Mt. Allison. Then Dalhousie University. He is a B.A., an LL.B. and a K.C.

Conservative Future

Here is Mr. Hanson on the future of the Conservative party: "The Conservative party's immediate primary objective is the successful winning of the war, and we intend that the party shall get back to traditional principles and be in fact a Conservative party and fashion and strengthen the British connection."

On civil liberties in war time: "This is no time for giving freedom to subversive groups, but the Defence of Canada Regulations in certain aspects are extreme. But we are not making an issue of it. In my view now that the election is over we must review the regulations, and at the same time I'm quite conscious there must be some regulations, otherwise liberty might become license."

On the possible death of the Conservative party: "In my opinion there will always be a Conservative party in an English-speaking country, particularly Canada, because of the underlying appeal to the conservative-minded and more moderate of our people. In other words, there will always be a party of the Right. The Liberals in opposition have always been preaching radical policies. When they get into power they practice Rightist policies."

"I'm not in favor of the Conservative party moving to the Left of the Liberal party. We must make certain it will not become radical. The party should always be progressive, not static. I'm as certain as of anything I can be that the Conservative party will not disappear."

Organization Coming

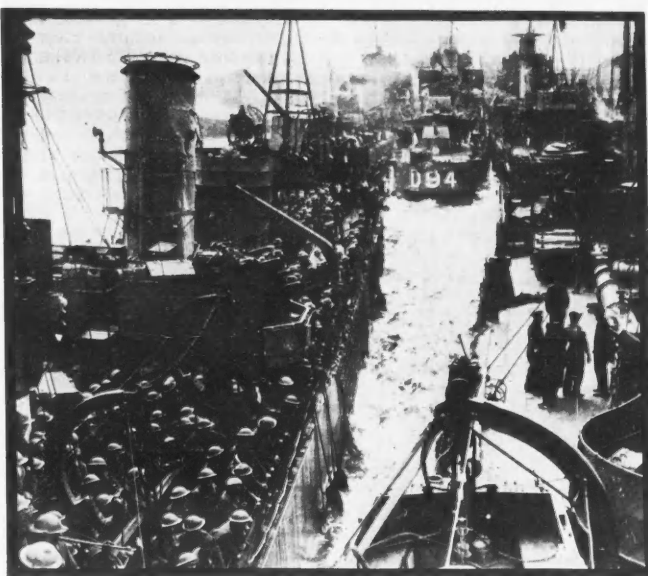
On rebuilding the Conservative party: "We're going to set up an organization and hope to establish, before the session is over, party headquarters in Ottawa comparable to the Liberal organization, including a full time organizer."

On permanent leadership: "I'm personally not interested in permanent leadership. I have no further political ambitions and I'm too old to think of it in my time of life, and I made that statement in caucus. I stood because they wanted me to stand. I didn't."

On his health: "I had a serious illness three years ago but I'm quite recovered and am in good normal health for my age." (Mr. Hanson is 61.)

On time for a convention: "There has been no consideration of a convention. It will all depend on the progress we make this session. It is too soon to set any objectives. We are only starting and have to build from the ground up."

On reform: "I believe in the capitalistic system, but I believe we must have social legislation to better the condition of our underprivileged people. Canada must move slowly for lack of money. There is a group of people in this country who, through no fault of their own, are in need of security, and I think because of that we ought to shape our legislation."



THE BRITISH Expeditionary Force arrives home from Flanders. To evacuate these troops—seen in transports at the quayside—the British used 222 naval vessels and 665 other ships. The losses sustained during the operation were six destroyers, three auxiliary naval vessels and fifteen merchant ships.

On the cause of defeat of the Conservative party: "I believe the cause of our defeat was a whispering campaign created by our opponents with respect to conscription."

On Parliament: "I'm convinced the Government intends to get rid of Parliament as quickly as possible, but the Opposition will not abrogate its function. I don't see how it is possible to keep Parliament in session all the time as they could in England, but certainly Parliament, when there are vital things affecting the safety of the nation brought up, should be called in special session."

Mr. Hanson is an Orangeman, a

member of the United Church and a Mason.

He reads history and biography, and "sometimes a good, mind you a really good, novel." He reads all he can get about Lincoln.

He used to be a salmon fisherman when a young man but now swims only.

There was no silver spoon in the mouth of Baby Hanson. "I have had to fight for anything I have ever had."

Mr. Hanson leads the Opposition with care, speaking slowly, carrying on in the tradition of politicians who have come through the mill; careful, cautious, and deliberate.

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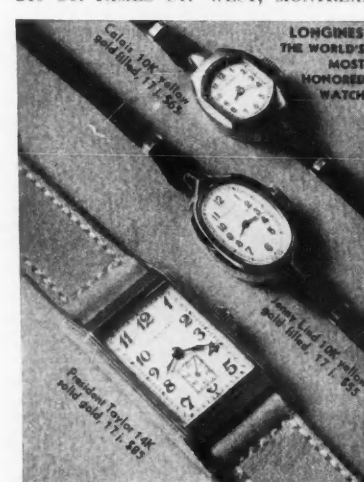
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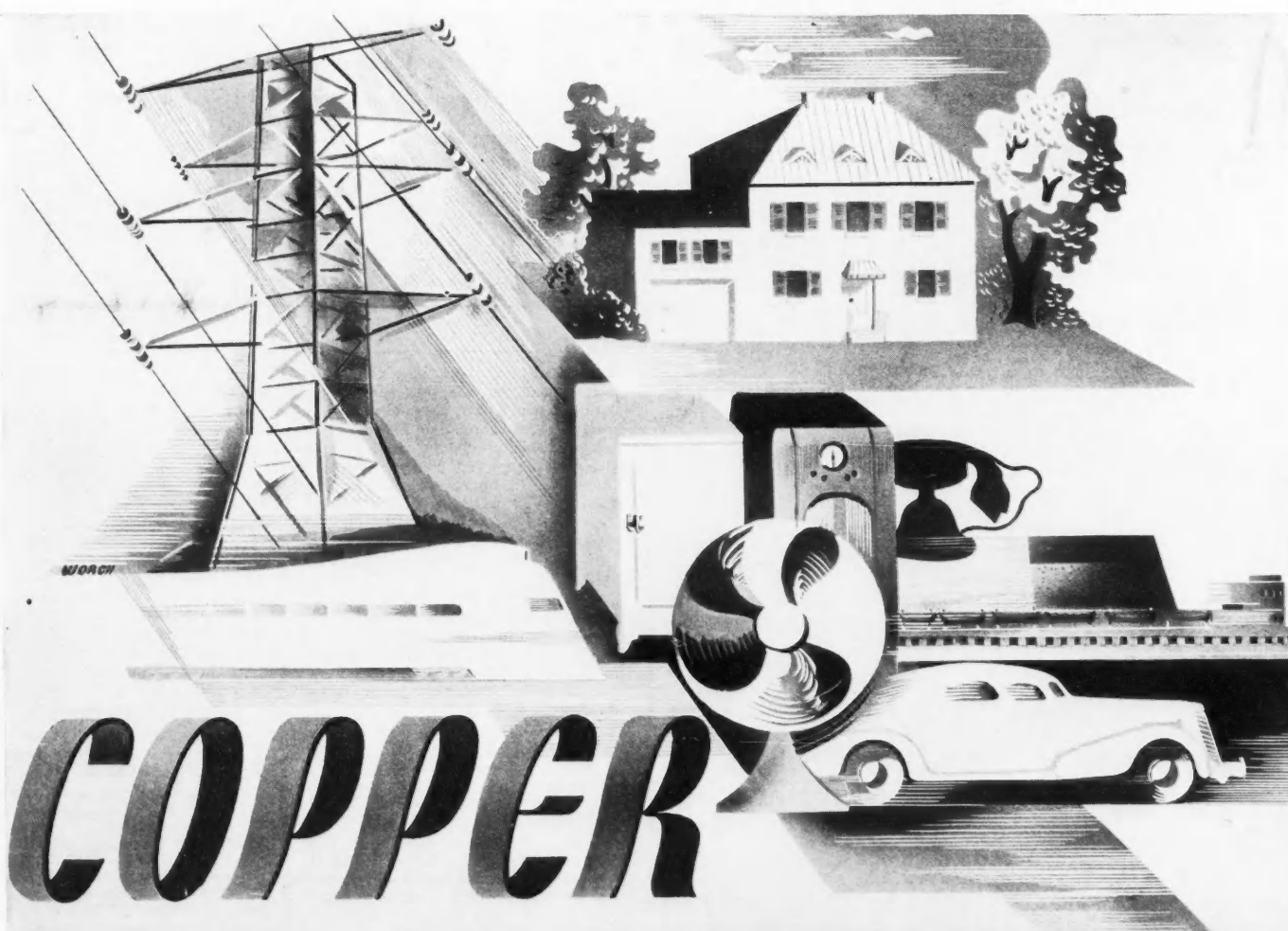
CANADIAN NATIONAL

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Walpole and Hitler

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ROMAN FOUNTAIN, by Hugh Walpole. McClelland & Stewart. \$2.75.

IN FEBRUARY of last year, Hugh Walpole and Alfred Noyes were engaged by the Hearst Syndicate to write a series of daily articles from Rome beginning with the obsequies of Pope Pius XI, and subsequent events culminating in the elevation of Cardinal Pacelli to the Triple Crown. They had to be rushed to Rome by airplane and for the next five weeks served under two hard-boiled Hearst executives, Bill Hillman and Frank Gervasi, of whom Walpole formed a most favorable impression.

"Roman Fountain" is not a detailed record of events at Rome during that crucial period, though they enter into his discourse from time to time. It is a series of intimate and quasi-autobiographical reflections resembling in form certain recent books by the friend whom Walpole calls "Jack" Priestley. His style is intimate and precious, and more imbued with sensuous charm than most of his other books. The journey to Rome in 1939 is merely a talking point for allusions to all sorts of matters which have affected his career. He has an entertaining trick of going off at tangents—as for instance when he drifts into an appreciative discussion of the neglected Roman-American novelist F. Marion Crawford. Thus "Roman Fountain" has the quality of good table-talk; and Walpole con-

stantly reverts to a thought which is disturbing him—the relation of a "creative artist," as he constantly terms himself, to a world like the present.

The excursion naturally brought back memories of previous visits, especially his first in 1909, when as a very poor young writer he scraped up enough money to spend three days there. He had a momentous experience, when he met a shabby, scholarly man who tried to sell him pornographic pictures, and turned out to be an unfrocked Anglican curate. This figure as drawn by Walpole might have walked out of the pages of Dostoevski. With all his baseness the creature preserved certain ideals of beauty, and his real service to Walpole, was that of showing him in a quiet Roman square a fountain so beautiful that it filled him with enchantment. Walpole was too much of a stranger in Rome to fix the location, and has never since been able to find it.

Drifting along Walpole writes charmingly of his father, an Anglican Bishop and his mother a very shy, intelligent and lonely gentlewoman. He discourses of the great leaders of the Renaissance, like Michael Angelo, in comparison with Mussolini, who struck him as ridiculously theatrical. Most interesting of his reminiscences is of several meetings with Hitler at the Bayreuth Festival in 1924. Hitler was introduced to him by one of Wagner's grand-daughters and they had

several conversations. "I remember that he cried," he continues "and that I felt his passion for Germany so sincere that it seemed to burn through his ugly boots into the ground, and that I liked him and thought him in every way, tenth-rate."

"In that I was wrong. It was his emotional instability that struck me. I was sure that soon he would be killed, and that gave him a kind of sacred, dedicated air. He also thought it likely. Men have called him a coward. That I am sure he was not. He reminded me greatly of a medium who once conducted a seance in Conan Doyle's house when I was present. I felt that I might hear a tambourine shake and a trumpet toot at any moment when Hitler was present. I told Winnie Wagner this, and she was very indignant. She said that he was to be the Saviour of the World."

This meeting occurred shortly after Hitler's release from prison, and he had brought a gang of young followers with him to Bayreuth. Apparently even as a political novice he had a measure of the hypnotic power over women, possessed by the late lamented Rasputin.

A Lonely Tune

ON A DARKLING PLAIN, by Wallace Stegner. George J. McLeod. \$2.50.

BY OLIVE CLARE PRIMROSE

"THE prairie dog towns pleased him most; they were a sign that man was infrequent. . . . 'Wise little beggars,' Vickers said aloud. 'Don't move on because of me. All I want is a burrow next to yours.'"

That was what Edwin Vickers thought he wanted in the spring of 1918. In Chapter One of "On a

QUERY TO MARTHA

WHY this perpetual insistence on the care of things? Cleopatra's rouge And Clotilde's crown survive. The wife of Khan, Elizabeth and Mary are grey dust Under pearl strewn gowns apparently eternal. The cups you prize can, unattended, last A century of lifetimes; the cherished plates And shining wood you polish beyond reason Know only slow decay. But you go fast To that dark narrow room where the worm sates His greedy pleasure in and out of season. Were it not better said you blithely stole One windswept, sunlit moment for your soul?

ANNE WOLF.

"Darkling Plain," he is in search of it, trekking across the vast prairies of Saskatchewan. Mr. Stegner's hero is a war casualty, who has found on his return that he cannot adjust himself within his old boundaries. It seems to him impossible that he can ever live at peace with his fellow creatures. He wants to try living without them. In this experiment in the contemplative life he hopes to find solace and strength to return to the world and live in it without wasting himself in hatreds.

This is the difficult theme of Wallace Stegner's new novel. He states his problem but does not resolve it. He is a really good story-teller, writing simply, with strength and beauty, when he is telling the story. He cannot make exciting the baffled efforts of Vickers to achieve a philosophy; but he can and does make the anguish of Vickers over the death of the child, Ina, infinitely moving. Had he lifted the philosophising on to the plane where the narrative itself is thus alive and moving; had he impregnated his survey of the landscape of his mind with the veracity, the conviction of the truth of things felt and seen, with which his description of the countryside—the winter weather, the summer dust, the prairie pups sitting at their holes in the sun—is impregnated, he would have written not only a good novel, but perhaps a great one.

So in the end Vickers solves nothing. The brooding thought that had driven him to the prairies is not sufficient mental food to keep him from starving when he gets there.

His anger and contempt and bewilderment, his malevolence toward mankind, sour into petulance. He is unable to live to himself, to cover his woes "with a lonely tune." He is a man left, "stranded in a broken army cot in a schoolhouse in a lost town in an isolated river valley haunted by plague and death." The author pulls out and leaves him there, his questions unanswered, his heartache unassuaged. Stegner, faithful to an instinct for truth which shines in his book, leaves Vickers in the unfinished predicament where life itself might leave him.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

NEARLY every woman writer of a crime story has to face the strong temptation to make one of her central characters the elderly spinster who will act like the fairy godmother to the star-crossed lovers and perhaps take an important hand in solving the mysteries. It is a temptation that ought to be resisted, especially now when it has been done so often. But Carolyn Byrd Dawson, writing her first crime story "The Lady Wept Alone" (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25), has made no resistance at all. The result is that we have read this book scores of times. It perks up slightly toward the end, which is an extremely important thing in a detective story, but we found it generally dull, padded and unoriginal. But if people like the formula they will find it faithfully adhered to in "The Lady Wept Alone". . . . Nearly all newspapermen like stories about other newspapermen. We especially like books in which American newspapermen are central characters because we find them so different to the Canadian newspapermen we know. "The Snatch" (Longmans, Green and Co., \$2.25) is R. L. Goldman's latest presentation of his crime-solving reporter, Rufus Reed, who has appeared in three or four other tales. This has a movie background and is fast moving and closely knit. Mr. Goldman might with advantage have concealed the identity of the murderer a little better than he has done. On the whole he has turned out another workmanlike job.

WE HAVE a suspicion that John Dickson Carr and Carter Dickson are identical, even though they are issued from different publishers. The names are rather too much alike for mere coincidence and their central characters have much in common. Mr. Carr has created Dr. Gideon Fell, a huge, untidy man who reminds us of a caricature of G. K. Chesterton. Mr. Carter has given us Sir Henry Merrivale who might be the doctor's brother. Both specialize in solving apparently insoluble mysteries. It is the turn of Dr. Fell in Carr's latest, "The Man Who Could Not Shudder" (Mussion, \$2.25) and it strikes us as being as good as anything which preceded it, though personally we do not care much for murders committed by means of complicated mechanical gadgets. . . . "The Affair of the Circus Queen" by Clifford Knight. (Dodd Mead, \$2.25) is Knight's best book to date and he has written half a dozen. The setting is original enough, for "The Circus Queen" is a ship that conveys a travelling circus over a route in the East Indies. Mr. Knight might have made more of this, we think, and we could have borne to hear more roars from the tigers and trumpeting from the elephants, to say nothing of slitherings of the huge

BOOK SERVICE

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snakes. In fact, we do not know much more about circus life when we finish the book than when we begin. But, of course, the murder's the thing and here we have three of them and an attempt at a fourth. The identity of the killer is concealed carefully until the last chapter when Prof. Huntoon Rogers, the professor of English literature, whose hobby is the unravelling of crime, unmasks him.



NORMAN MCLEOD ROGERS, Minister of National Defence, who was killed when a R.C.A.F. bomber in which he was journeying to Toronto, crashed. Here he chats with a pilot of the 110th Squadron, R.C.A.F., during his visit to England.

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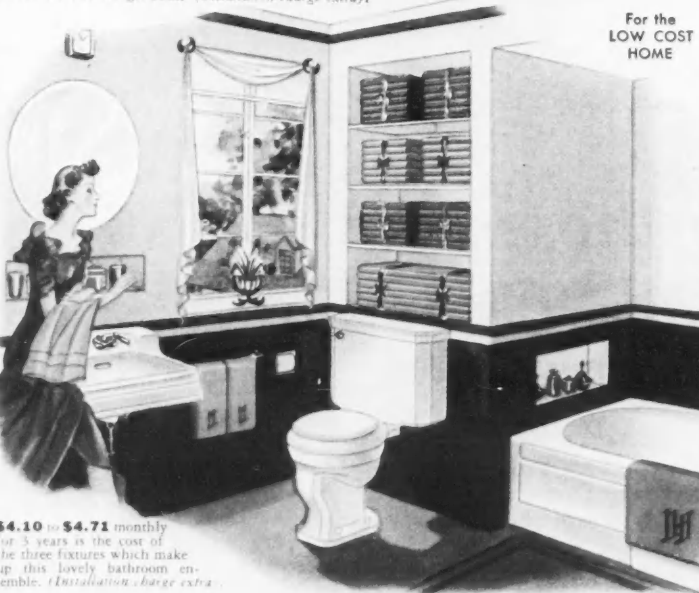
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THE BOOKSHELF

Fictional Findings

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE WEST WIND OF LOVE, by Compton McKenzie. Macmillan. \$2.75.

"THE West Wind of Love" is the third in Mr. Compton McKenzie's "The Four Winds of Love" series. Most of the leading characters are already familiar to Mr. McKenzie's followers. Non-followers, encountering the Langridges, the Sterns and the Ogilvies for the first time may feel a little as a stranger does coming into one of those congenial circles where everyone knows everyone else and nobody bothers with introductions. Once the relationships are sorted out, however, the reader will find himself in an easily recognizable world—that tolerant, enlightened, affluent English world that is half-way between Bloomsbury and the Stock Exchange.

The main theme of "The West Wind of Love" is the romance between John Ogilvie and Athene Langridge. John Ogilvie is a successful London playwright and member of the British Intelligence Service—the time is the closing year of the Great War. Athene Langridge is an American living in Italy. She is unhappily married, when the story opens, to an officer in the American Expeditionary Force, and is saved the scandal and inconvenience of divorce by her husband's death in the influenza epidemic of 1918. The romance, worked out in terms of highly decorous passion, forms the rather tenuous thread of narrative. The rest is largely social and political English background, with comment supplied by the events of 1918.

Most of the comment is excellent, for the author's major characters are men and women of goodwill, informed, intelligent and sincere. They discuss politics, race, Marxism, Catholicism, war, peace, the eternal problem of the Jew in Christendom, the Irishman in the Empire, the German in Europe; and everything they have to say makes sense in the best liberal tradition. The author doesn't make them too prescient—they all feel secure, for instance, against another great war in their life-time—but he does show them fully aware of the dangers and tragedies of the Peace. And, quoting from the press reports and triumphant public speeches of 1918, he reveals the specious politics of the time in the light of disillusioned liberalism.

"The West Wind of Love" is crowded with characters—musicians, politicians, Irish patriots, profiteers, intellectuals, a D. H. Lawrence novelist—all of them wonderfully articulate. In addition there are the inevitable "comic" characters, including a tombstone-maker with his garrulous family, and a porter and his discursive wife. The novel, in fact, is slightly overcrowded. There are too many minor characters that the reader would hardly recognize at a second glance, and too much of their talk is hardly worth recording. When Mr. McKenzie's people have something worth saying they say it with eloquence, force and wit. When they have nothing worth saying they say it anyway and the story lengthens out and loses its arresting quality and becomes merely affable and a little long-winded.

In spite of its romantic title "The West Wind of Love" is largely a novel of ideas, and the ideas on the whole are much sharper in outline than the people who hold them. The characters without ideas—including the heroine, who is a mortal dull woman—merely serve to people the novel without giving it any great variety or deeper meaning.

Tecumseh's Daughter

THE LOON FEATHER, by Iola Fuller. George J. McLeod. \$2.75.

REGIONAL historical novels have been turning up recently like pins on a war map. It has got so now that the mere sight of some stalwart Early American flourishing his sword on the jacket cover makes the reviewer sigh and procrastinate, longing for the days when novels (contemporary) were two hundred and fifty pages long, with nice wide margins.

Iola Fuller's "The Loon Feather," winner of the Hopwood award, differs in certain respects from the routine, or weekly, historical romance. It is tender and lyrical rather than robust in tone, a novel of development with few scenes of violent action. It is carefully and sensitively written and its theme, the clash of races in a primitive land, is handled with fine imagination as well as a great deal of scholarly knowledge. And since it describes the life of an Ojibway Princess from birth to maturity its background is as much the background of nature as of history. But it is a little slow in movement and for all its romantic charm Hollywood, I imagine, won't be able to do a thing with it.

The novel opens with the birth of Oneta, daughter of the great Chief Tecumseh. Tecumseh is killed in battle while Oneta is still a child and later her mother marries Pierre Deban, a member of the fur-trading company at Mackinac Island. Since M'sieu Pierre is a scholarly and artis-

traits; particularly the formal, studious over-fastidious Pierre and his mother, the arrogant Madame Deban. For all its lyrical quality there are moments of sharp characterization in "The Loon Feather" to indicate that the author could work effectively, if she chose, in some less romantic medium than the historical novel.

Like most current historical novels "The Loon Feather" is too long and too inclusive. Miss Fuller is a natural writer with a grave fluent style; and like many natural writers she tends to leave very little unsaid. The novel even in its occasional moments of excitement, lacks tension. Its value lies not so much in its narrative as in its serene yet passionate feeling for nature and legend. The historical background will provide an escape for those who can still feel that history is a part of the past and not all too furiously a matter of the present.

CAMERA

BY "JAY"

IT IS not very often that I get unduly excited over things I read, especially items found in some of the photographic publications from across the border. But, recently my ire was aroused to the very limit by a rash

statement I read in the last issue of one of the annuals.

Two prints are shown in this issue, and both are of one particular scene to be found at Peggy's Cove near Halifax. In remarking on these excellent photographs, and at the same time explaining the fact that they follow one another in the book, the editor has this to say—not having the exact words at the moment, I quote from memory: "These two pictures were taken at Peggy's Cove on the Nova Scotia coast. Peggy's Cove is the only spot where worthwhile pictures are to be found in Nova Scotia."

If the above is not letter perfect, it does convey the intimation, and I feel strongly about it. No one knows the photographic possibilities of this coast line better than I do. I have, year after year, visited the Maritimes and I say without fear of contradiction that there is no better photographic scenery to be found anywhere, north or south of the border, than is to be found along the Canadian Atlantic seaboard.

From Windsor I am indebted to K.K.L. for another real letter. In part this correspondent writes as follows:

"I hear and read so much about 'unity,' in photography, its importance and absolute necessity. What exactly does it mean?"

K.K.L. informs me also that he is not interested in becoming famous

as an exhibitor, in fact he feels sure he will never submit a print for showing as he photographs just for the pleasure of his friends, and for the recreation he gets from the hobby. "But," he continues, "I do want to do what is right if I can."

Marcel Natkin, D.Sc., has this to say about unity. "Unity is the proper arrangement of all the component parts of a picture in relation to the main, or central feature." When our attention is attracted to a subject worthy of photographing we must first seek that which will bring it into full relief. In other words, as the chief item in our arrangement, it must have due importance over all other parts. How to do this is a matter of individual reasoning. There are certain laws to guide one, but these laws like legal laws have holes through which other laws can creep, and it is well to remember this, or otherwise we shall find "monotony" taking the place of "unity."

B.M. of Hamilton wants to know if desensitizing is practical, and if it has any effect on grain or emulsion speed.

Desensitizing is a practice that has been in use for many years, and it has a very definite place in developing panchromatic films by inspection. I have used it on certain occasions with 35 m.m. stock and have not noticed any ill effects, in fact some say that as far as grain is concerned, it tends to make it finer, although I

cannot say that I have noticed this. A stock solution is made as follows. Pinakryptol Green . . . 15 grains. Water to make . . . 16 oz.

Use at 65°F., dilute one part stock solution with ten parts water. Immerse films for two minutes in total darkness. Development may then be carried out in red light.

If preferred, the stock solution may be used in the developer as follows:

DECEPTION

SO, you don't love me! I'd not thought

To find your calm perception wise Enough to follow the deceit

In my veiled eyes.

I thought your love was very young;

And even harbored some regret,

But told my callous heart each day,

"He'll soon forget."

And so you fooled me . . . all too well!

I never once, remotely guessed

Your smile was insincere like mine

When we caressed.

EMILY ROWLINSON MILLAR

desensitizer one part, developer thirty parts, again following the two minutes in total darkness recommendation, followed by red light.

The "Photo Almanac" states that a 50-50 water-alcohol mixture for solution will improve the keeping qualities.

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YOU can protect your life and the lives of your loved ones against ordinary visible highway hazards by driving carefully, maintaining your car in safe mechanical condition, keeping your brakes correctly adjusted and making sure that your car is tire-safe at all times. But against the unseen danger of blowouts, you need the positive protection provided by the new Firestone Life Protector. It is called the "Life Protector" because it actually protects your life and the lives of your loved ones against the dangers resulting from blowouts.

The new Firestone Life Protector consists of a two-ply emergency tire, made of Safety-Lock cords, built inside of an extra-tough rubber air container. Between the inner and outer compartments is the exclusive Firestone Automatic Safety-Valve. This amazing new Firestone development makes it possible to inflate the Life Protector as quickly and as easily as an ordinary inner tube. In case of a blowout, this patented Safety-Valve closes instantly, holding an ample supply of air to support your car until you can bring it to a safe, sure stop, under full control, without lurching, swerving or wheel-fight. Only the Firestone Life Protector provides such positive protection against blowouts, because the Safety-Lock cords and the Automatic Safety Valve are exclusive Firestone construction features.

For your own safety as well as for the safety of all who ride with you, order your new car equipped with Firestone Life Protectors. Or, see your nearby Firestone Dealer and equip your present car with a set of new Firestone Life Protectors—the tire-within-a-tire that makes a blowout as harmless as a slow leak.

HERE'S HOW FIRESTONE LIFE PROTECTORS SAVE LIVES



Should a tire equipped with a Firestone Life Protector blow out, the release of air from the outer compartment of the Life Protector, causes the Safety-Valve to close immediately.



The inner compartment of the Life Protector is built of Firestone Safety-Lock cords and serves as an emergency tire to support the car until the driver can bring it to a safe stop, under full control.

VISIT THE FIRESTONE EXHIBITS AT THE TWO WORLD'S FAIRS

See Firestone Tires made in the Firestone Factory and Exhibition Building at New York World's Fair. Also visit the Firestone Exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.

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ARE BAD NEWS FOR YOUR HAIR!



Scorching sun parches hair... makes it dry and lifeless.



Water increases harm, washes away remaining scalp oils.



Protect your hair with VITALIS and the "60-Second Workout"

THERE'S nothing like a day at the shore for good health—high spirits! But what a punishing ordeal for your hair! The burning sun parches your hair, makes it brittle, lifeless! Soaking water adds to the damage by washing away remaining scalp oils!

So play safe—use Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout". Massage your scalp with it. Feel the pleasant tingle as circulation awakens. Your parched scalp welcomes Vitalis—your brittle hair gains new lustre, new richness. The pure vegetable oils of Vitalis aid your scalp by supplementing the natural oils. Your hair is easy to comb—has a rich lustre—but no objectionable "patent-leather" look.

Get a bottle of Vitalis today. Start now to protect your hair against summer's blazing sun and soaking water with Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout".

Ask Your Barber

He's an expert on the care of scalp and hair. For your protection in the barber shop—genuine Vitalis comes only in sanitary, individual Seal tubes. Next time you go to the barber's insist on Vitalis Seal tubes.



1 50 Seconds to Rub—Circulation quickens—flow of necessary oil is increased—hair has a chance!



2 10 Seconds to Comb and Brush—Hair has a lustre—no objectionable "patent-leather" look.

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MADE IN CANADA

HELPS KEEP HAIR HEALTHY AND HANDSOME!



FROM THE HELL of Flanders come these two Tommies who were evacuated from Dunkirk and who have been provided with a noggin of beer and a bun by cheering crowds in a London station. Many of these men had only the shreds of a uniform, no shoes and no equipment. All were desperately tired, some were wounded and the majority fell asleep the instant they sat in trains.

LONDON LETTER

The Old School Tie

BY P.O'D.

FOR a long time now the public schools of England have been getting into rather a difficult position. And when I say "public schools," I do not mean "public" in any sense in which the word is understood in other countries. I mean those peculiarly English schools, which are about as public as the House of Lords. You can buy your way in, of course, just as you can into the House of Lords—or so we are told. But you don't really belong—not until the third or fourth generation.

In spite of English devotion to the Old School tie—and not all the jibes of all the jesters can laugh them out of it—the public schools are really in rather a bad way. The public school tradition persists. And a grand tradition it is, too, when all is said and done. But public schools are expensive, and there isn't enough money. And public schools are large, and there aren't enough boys.

The money difficulty might be met. The £300 a year that it costs to send a boy to a first-class school might easily be cut well below that figure, without any damage either to his education or his health. But no boy, no fees. And there is no known economy that will produce more boys.

Gone are the fruitful Victorian days, when children arrived almost as regularly as the lambs in the spring, and you might have Smith Major and Minor and even Tertius all at the family school at the same time—with still others in the offing waiting their turn. The great public schools of England were not built to look after the only child.

What's to be done about it? All sorts of suggestions are made—none of them very promising. In the end it will probably come to a matter of state grants, subsidies out of the public funds. And that, of course, will mean a certain measure of government control.

The historic portals will have to be opened much more widely. The Lord only knows what may come tumbling in! The public schools, in fact, will have to become public, as their founders really intended centuries ago. And that is a tall hurdle to take. No wonder there were long faces at the recent conference of Headmasters!

A Better Dressed War

All the critics have by now had their say about the Royal Academy's Summer Show—most of them, as usual, being rather snooty about it. So at least I gathered, for real art-critics talk a language fully intelligible only to other art-critics, if even to them. But there is one art-critic for whose decisions I always eagerly wait; and that is the critic of *The Tailor and Cutter*. He writes a sort of criticism that we can all understand. It never fails to display a most gratifying clearness and finality. This man really knows.

On the whole he is pleased with this year's Show. He says that clothes are being much better painted now than they were in 1918. This is apparently going to be a better-dressed war. In this year's portraits there are fewer horrid mistakes in the size of lapels and buttons, and a much nicer fit around the neck and shoulders.

Augustus John, however, has as usual fallen sadly from grace. His own baggy garments generally look as if they were meant to be dropped on him from above like the harness of a fire-horse; and he seems to have no more regard for the clothes of his sitters—even so dressy a sitter as Lord Alington, for instance.

According to our critic, he has given Lord Alington a collar and tie

"recognizable as such"—how about that for cutting?—and then "in a fit of absent-mindedness the artist has forgotten clothes, and put what look like iron gadgets at the bottom of the jacket." Oh, Augustus!

Now you know what sort of portrait-painter Augustus John is. If you would like also to know how portraits really should be painted, listen to this account of the best portrait of the year, the portrait of a Mr. Mitchell by Harold Knight:

"Mr. Mitchell wears a dark grey suit. Jacket has pointed revers and a flutter of handkerchief from pocket. Watch-chain runs across breast. Collar and tie with pearl pin are faithfully painted. The outfit is a really good example of what can be done with modern clothes."

Personally I should have thought that watch-chain across the breast and that flutter of handkerchief—well, not in the best possible taste. But what right to an opinion has a man who more often than not carries his watch in his hip-pocket? Obviously none. I bow to authority. Thus does true art improve not only the mind, but also the appearance. We look and we learn, and then some day when we can afford to buy another suit—but that, I fear, won't be for a long time yet.

Fifth Column Nuns

There is a dramatic story of two mysterious nuns, which has been going the rounds in this neighborhood—and probably in a good many other neighborhoods. A lady gets into a train, and finds herself sitting opposite a couple of nuns. Accidentally she drops her bag, and one of the nuns courteously reaches down

THE CANDIDATE

VAINLY he combs his wispy hair To hide the spot that's pink and bare.

His house is rich in French brocades, First editions, smooth pale jades.

Few, lacking wealth or wit or grace Go twice to dine at "Cartier Place."

Well-fed, well-slept, well-clothed is he— But not for good publicity!

It's then we see the native son, Simple, kindly, pure homespun.

Genial of smile he poses then With "Fanny, Champion Leghorn Hen."

Yet vainly still he smooths his hair Over the thin spot, shining, bare.

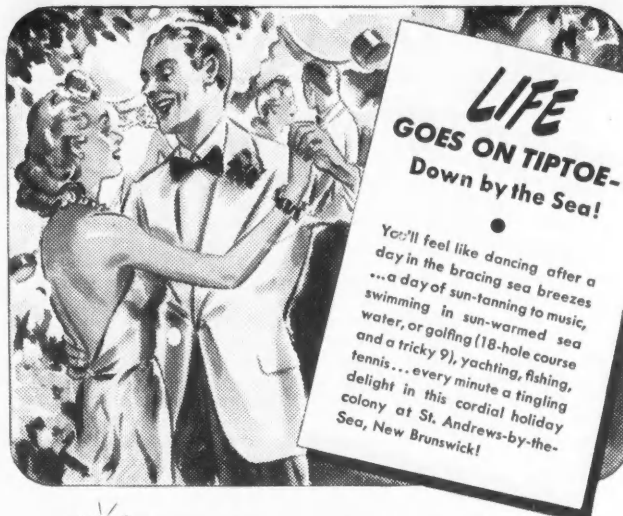
LENORE A. PRATT.

to pick it up for her—thereby displaying a large muscular hand and a thick, hairy wrist! The lady slips out at the next station and gives the alarm. A couple of Fifth Columnists!

I have had several versions of this story told to me in the last few days, complete with names—only not always the same names. And when I have intimated a certain measure of doubt—as if a Nazi would ever pick up anything for anybody!—the narrators have been quite huffy with me.

"But she has received a cheque for £50 and a letter of thanks from the War Office. I suppose you'd believe that, wouldn't you?" they never fail to ask.

Perhaps I would, but I'm still waiting to see the cheque or the letter or meet the lady—or even to meet someone who has.



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You'll feel like dancing after a day in the bracing sea breezes... a day of sun-tanning to music, swimming in sun-warmed sea water, or golfing (18-hole course and a tricky 9), yachting, fishing, tennis... every minute a tingling delight in this cordial holiday colony at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, New Brunswick!



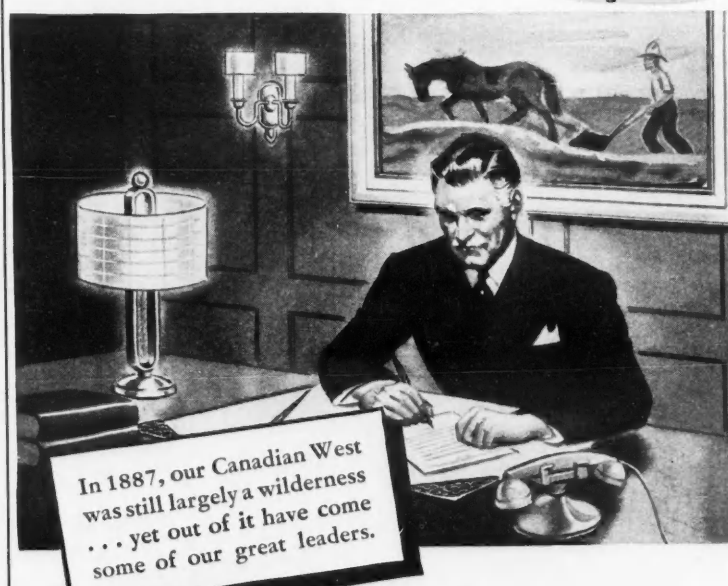
A colony of holiday-makers to share the delights of sea and summer... holiday colony life centering around a spacious hotel like an English manor house... with excellent food and a congenial atmosphere... This year—for economy, take your family for two weeks or the whole summer to The Algonquin.



Low round trip rail fares to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. For booklets, rates and reservations communicate with hotel manager or any Canadian Pacific agent.

Algonquin HOLIDAY COLONY
St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B.

A pioneer newspaper paid small salaries, but this editor-to-be PLANNED for his future



In 1887, our Canadian West was still largely a wilderness... yet out of it have come some of our great leaders.

His first stake in the future cost only 67¢ a week

This is the true story of a man who left cub reporting in the East to become a member of the editorial staff on a Western newspaper. He is now recognized as one of Canada's truly great editors. When he was 21 years of age, he bought a 10-Pay Life policy for \$1000 with The Mutual Life of Canada. It cost him only \$34.72 annually... but while he was building for the future it assured him this protection, and, as the panel at the right shows, valuable dividends, too! He is now the owner of several Mutual Life policies.

The same good judgment and spirit of determination that prompted him to plan for his future and to carry through his plans account for his success in the business world.

Get the plan you need!

This story is typical of the thousands of far-sighted Canadians who have planned their futures with The Mutual Life. You too can secure exactly the right plan to suit your special circumstances. You may prefer the advantages of a 10, 15 or 20-Pay Life policy, or an Endowment or a Pension policy to assure a steady income when you retire... and there are other

special needs that can be provided for best by a "tailor-made" Mutual Life Plan. Check the coupon below and send it to The Mutual Life of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario, right away.

Learn how this 71-year-old institution can help make YOUR future secure. Remember, Mutual means "mutual"... 165,000 policyholders own The Mutual Life... all the profits go to policyholders!

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Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 15, 1940

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Reduced Trade Means Simplified Economy

BY W. A. McKAGUE

Several countries have already been lost as sources of supply and as markets, while physical damage and weakened finances of others will impair their buying power in the future. As we buy back our own bonds from Britain, we deprive her of the power to buy our products in the future.

This decline in trade, and the need for war savings, is forcing Canada, along with other countries, back to a simpler and more self-contained economy.

WHATEVER the outcome of the war, whether Britain and her Empire and her allies win through to ultimate victory or go down to defeat, it is apparent that property and productive power is being wiped out on such a scale as to affect every trading nation for long years to come.

Through Poland and Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and northern France, there has been systematic destruction, and this may be only the beginning. Entry of Italy into the war immensely widens the zone. If the tables are ever turned on Germany itself, there may be revenge, but there will be no profit.

Every community, from the great cities of Warsaw and Rotterdam, down to the villages which have been destroyed by the hundreds, made its contribution to the goods and services used somewhere in the world, and through the channels of trade it was a market in which other producers could sell.

On top of this there is the loss of millions of tons of shipping, bridges by the hundreds, and damage already beyond reckoning to railways, roads and other public property. From the devastated regions the stream of merchandise no longer pours forth. Instead, there come millions of famished refugees.

Markets Gone

Under these conditions there can be no prospect of normal trade. Every blow which is a knock-out to a small nation is at the same time a body-blow to every neutral, which loses a source of supply at the same time that it loses a buyer, and thereby is forced to rely more and more on its own resources. Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Austria, part of Poland and a small part of France, have already passed into the economic Reich. The rest of Poland and a part of Finland have gone to Russia. Between them they have a strangle hold on the Baltic states, and a powerful influence on the Balkans.

The effects are at a minimum in a nearly self-contained economy, such as that of the United States or Russia. Germany herself is broadening sources of supply through her acquisitions. France is fairly self-sufficient. Britain is dependent to a vital degree upon imports. At the other end of the scale are the very small and specialized countries, such as the Gold Coast, and Newfoundland, and Cuba, which have only two or three things to sell, and which must sell them in order to live. With each blow such a country is driven back on to its own ground, which it well knows is not varied enough to support it.

Effects on Canada

Canada is in an intermediate class. We have a wide variety of resources and output, so that if conceivably we were cut off from all external trade we still should not starve, nor should we lack fuel, nor clothing of a kind.

But there would be some drastic changes in our way of life, and a drop in our living standards, because we have specialized to an important degree. Roughly 20 per cent of our annual output goes in exchange for imports of one kind and another. In the United States the corresponding figure is less than five per cent.

Thus without world trade the United States would have to shift a mere five per cent of its effort from lines now exported to lines now imported; that would amount to little more than finding substitutes for tin and rubber, and expanding home production of sugar. But Canada would have to change over to the extent of 20 per cent, and this would involve practically wiping out our newspaper and gold mining, and greatly curtailing our wheat, base metal and lumber industries.

The Americas Remain

Of course trade is not doomed. Even if Europe should be reduced to a continent of bare subsistence, something like Asia has always been, and if Africa and the Antipodes should also be cut off from us, there still remain the Americas, which already have the developed means for a satisfactory existence, and the trade routes of which we hope would still be open. But with every extension of the war, we are driven another step backwards towards self-sufficiency,

because connections lost overnight can not be duplicated except through a slow process of negotiation, development and education. The accompanying figures, for the fiscal year 1938-39 (except in the case of Austria, for which the figures of the previous year are used) show the extent of Canadian trade already eliminated or affected:

	Imports	Exports
Austria	445,000	38,000
Belgium	6,212,000	9,952,000
Czechoslovakia	1,951,000	2,878,000
Denmark	176,000	1,673,000
Finland	77,000	463,000
France	5,950,000	8,777,000
Germany	10,117,000	17,796,000
Netherlands	3,535,000	9,903,000
Norway	729,000	7,664,000
Poland	230,000	1,077,000
Sweden	2,003,000	5,859,000
Totals	31,425,000	66,080,000

Here we lose, excepting for such business as may be still done with France, Sweden, etc., some five per cent of our import sources, and about seven per cent of our export markets, the loss of the "favorable" balance itself being an item of significance. These percentages are not severe, because about 80 per cent of our total trade is with the United States and Great Britain; with these two connections alone, we could still do well.

Trade With U.S., Britain

We have every reason to look forward to continued trade with the United States, and with every rebuff from Europe, there is all the more urge for substitutions within the American group. The great unknown factor is Great Britain, which next to the United States is our most important outlet, and which at the same time is the source of most of our



THE EMPIRE'S RESPONSE

favorable balance. Win, lose or draw, the Britain which emerges from the war will be different from the Britain which entered it. We cannot answer the major question, but we can detect some changes which will influence our trade relation.

At the minimum, Britain has to sacrifice part or all of her foreign investments and her gold. This impairs her capital position and her future ability to buy. If continued to the limit, she will be reduced to a mere industrial nation, shorn of the creditor position which she has enjoyed for a century. It is this creditor status, along with a surplus of exports to some other countries, that has enabled Britain to buy heavily from Canada, while selling relatively little here.

We in Canada are contributing to this change, by redeeming Canadian securities as payment for goods which we are now sending to Britain. But in doing this we are at the same time curtailing ability of Britain to purchase our goods in the future. It is a situation that we cannot at the

moment avoid. But for every bond that we redeem, even though by so doing we improve our external debt position, we are losing a future British customer to the extent of the annual interest.

Britain's Plight

Next there is the probability of a mass attack on Great Britain. It is generally believed that, whichever way the struggle goes, Germany will make such an attack, and is merely awaiting the time when she is in the best position to strike. Whether this is done during her progress, or as a back-thrust during a possible retreat, it would aim at the maximum physical damage to the British Isles. And that it would do considerable damage cannot be disputed, in the light of what has happened in other countries. Britishers themselves are reconciled to the prospect, and are hoping that it is actual invasion that can be avoided. Such physical damage would impair the assets and productive power of

(Continued on Page 17)

Canadians Can Aid by "Buying British"

BY J. L. RUTLEDGE

Canadians everywhere are asking what they can do to help the Empire war effort. One big thing they can do, this article shows, is to buy British-made goods instead of foreign-made goods. This would do much to provide Britain with means of payment for the foodstuffs, essential raw materials and munitions of war she has to obtain abroad. Maintenance of exports was never more important to Britain than now.

Canada paid over eighteen million dollars for rubber and rubber products in 1938, but considerably more than a third of that total was bought from sources which did not benefit Empire business. Britain would like to send us more coal; at present less than one-third of our annual consumption of anthracite (around 3½ million tons) comes from Britain. So with numerous other commodities.

The "Buy British" slogan has vital meaning for Empire supporters today.

CANADIANS, as a people, are not as easily moved by slogans as is our more volatile neighbor across the line. Even the injunction to "Buy Canadian and buy British" left us with a lofty sense of national solidarity without greatly disturbing our customary purchasing habits. We had built up a commercial interchange with a neighbor that worked very well for us, and we saw no reason to change it for the benefit of a mother country that we felt was quite competent to look after herself.

We mightn't have admitted this quite frankly. But however that may be, we didn't buy British, and we weren't even very determined to buy Canadian.

As a matter of fact our imports from the Empire, taking the figures for 1938 as a basis, represented an outlay of some 233 million dollars that was only slightly better than half as much as our exports to that same Empire. We bought from all foreign countries, including the United States, our main source of supply, just twice as much as we bought from the Empire.

That was all well enough perhaps in the piping days of peace, when it was all fair business competition and there wasn't anything but the business at stake. But war has changed all that. The Empire balance of trade that used to be a comfortably favorable set of figures, is something that has gone very definitely to the wrong side of the ledger. The comforting reflection that the Mother Country is quite capable of looking after herself, has had to give way before a new set of variables induced by war.

Britain Must Export

One of Britain's leading parliamentarians, in a recent address, told the world: "In this war we are fighting with our backs to the wall; only by exporting and by fighting, and by exporting to enable us to go on fighting, shall we win our way to safety and to victory over the powers that threaten, but our very existence."

Mr. A. M. Wiseman, Britain's senior Trade Commissioner to Canada, in a recent address in Ottawa pointed out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had budgeted for an expenditure during the coming year of nearly twelve billions of dollars—five and a half billions to be raised by taxation, six and a half billions by borrowing. Stunning as this immense financial program was, there was a large burden of informed opinion who held with Mr. J. M. Keynes that the figure should have been at least thirteen and a half billions.

A billion a month in Britain, five hundred million dollars a year in Canada, and in other Dominions and Colonies expenditures on a similar scale. In the face of these sobering figures, we can't look superciliously at slogans any longer. We must buy within our Empire our every available need, or we will lose the ability to buy elsewhere.

The "Fourth Arm"

Mr. Wiseman in the same address spoke of export trade as "the fourth arm of defence in modern warfare." He pointed out that Britain was spending abroad a large part of her war outlay for foodstuffs, essential raw materials and war supplies. He pointed out that much of this business was being placed in Canada and other Dominions. It can be paid for, he explained, without dangerous encroachments on British capital invested overseas only if our imports from Britain are not only maintained at pre-war levels, but even increased.

It is unfortunate that in the early days of the war there was a good deal of bad Empire selling. Salesmen, to stimulate immediate purchase, suggested that when present stocks of British goods were exhausted no more would be available. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Britain's hope lies in her being able to keep the wheels of industry and commerce, peculiarly as they affect export, mov-

ing steadily. Every possible effort is being made by the British people to see that commodities in demand abroad are available for purchase, and this even when sales at home are sharply regulated or, in some cases, completely prohibited.

Particular Products

There are certain essential products in which Britain is peculiarly interested. These are the commodities from which accrue to her the greatest advantage. They are a strange list. Linen is a case in point. The United Kingdom is a large producer of linen, yet virtually all of it that is not required for the fighting services is being exported to Canada and the United States, particularly the latter, where there is a wide demand for linen damasks and similar products. Similarly cotton piece goods have been restricted at home, so that there might be an undisturbed supply for the North American market. Scotch whisky is another product whose sales have been regulated in the British Isles so that it might be exported to create exchange abroad.

These are relatively minor instances. There are other commodities that are of greater importance. Rubber is one of the commodities in which the Empire plays an important part. Canada paid over eighteen million dollars for rubber and rubber products in 1938, but considerably more than a third of that total was bought from sources that did not benefit Empire business, and that was an adverse exchange item in our own trading. Britain is endeavoring to stimulate the sale of all articles manufactured in Canada or England that make use of rubber.

Tea is an item that perhaps we wouldn't think of in this connection, but tea sales are of peculiar value to Britain. Not only does the Empire produce four-fifths of the world's marketable supply of tea, but a considerable part of Canada's imports are received by way of the United Kingdom. Tea is one of the commodities that Britain has controlled for the duration of the war. There is a strong hope that its consumption may be stimulated on this continent. It is particularly an Anglo-Saxon drink, yet the consumption on this continent is far below that of other English-speaking countries. The per capita consumption in the United Kingdom is 9.1 pounds, in Australia 7 pounds, in Canada 3.3 pounds and in the United States .62 pounds. Tea has been controlled for the duration of the war because it appeared to be one of the commodities that might most readily be made to aid in sustaining vital Empire credits.

A Vital Resource

Coal may have a dramatic part to play in the war. It is a British resource of the first magnitude. British coal is keeping the manufacturing plants of France operating. It has been shipped to Italy to compensate for regular supplies from Germany, shut off by the allied blockade. Every possible effort is being used to stimulate Britain's sale of coal abroad. Britain's anthracite mines are largely in Wales strategically placed for shipment under war conditions.

Canada is herself, of course one of the great coal-producing sections, yet we buy more than half of the coal we consume abroad. Faced as we and our Empire are now by the imperative necessity of keeping our credit situation in line with our imperative necessities, it may be possible to successfully urge Canadians to use more of their own products. We are not, of course, producers of anthracite coal, but our annual consumption of anthracite is somewhere in the neighborhood of three and a half million short tons. Less than one third of it is bought from Britain, more than two thirds are bought in the United States to our own sharp financial disadvantage. Here surely is one place where we can help the Empire while we help

(Continued on Page 15)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Permanent Self-Defence

BY P. M. RICHARDS

A FACT of great significance for Canada that seems to stand out from the welter of world social, economic and political forces set in motion by the course of the war, is that Canada is now more or less permanently in the armament-production business. Her present job of producing arms for the Allies for use in this war is going to be succeeded—immediately succeeded—by the task of providing arms for her own protection in the post-war world.

For after this war—no matter which side wins it—the possibility of Blitzkrieg will remain. Every nation which desires security will have to arm itself and keep armed in view of the possibility of a lightning attack, perhaps from some quite unthought-of direction.

No nation will be able to rely on others for its defence because those others might not have time to come to its aid. And in any case Canada can no longer count upon sheltering under Britain's wing as in the past, since—even if victorious—Britain will be largely exhausted by the present war.

Presumably Canada will build and maintain a large, efficient Air Force for home defence, big enough to keep adequate forces on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and also permanently enlarge her Navy and Army. Incidentally, to provide sufficient trained personnel for them, and at the same time to interfere as little as possible with normal productive activities, it might be a good idea to require all Canadian young men, on reaching a certain age, to put in a period of part-time training in one of these services, on the lines of the present Militia system. It would be good for them, and very good for the country.

Announce the Fact

If the government of Canada is giving thought—and we must presume it is—to this very important matter of Canada's means of self-defence after the war, and to the enlargement of the defence services, it would probably do well to announce the fact, in order to dispel the concern of business men who are now very conscious of the extent to which current business volumes are supported by war orders and who envisage the possibility of an abrupt cessation of that support if the war should end suddenly.

Though, right now, Canadian business activity is daily becoming greater as a result of the intensification of Canada's war effort, doubt of the long continuance of this business activity is created by

the speed and magnitude of developments in Europe. Blitzkrieg war cannot last as long as the older-fashioned, milder war—exhaustion of armies, munitions, reserve resources and peoples' morale is much more rapid. Collapse of one side or the other, or of both, might come suddenly in a war as violent as this.

Business men have to take this fact into consideration. Obviously no business man, no matter how patriotic he may be, can afford to run his business without any regard for its ability to survive a change in business conditions such as might be expected to result from a sudden ending of the war.

Cautious Business

The more definite such a possibility seems to be, the more cautious will wise business men be in regard to accepting war orders, especially if such acceptance involves expensive plant changes and, perhaps, the abandonment of normal markets built up over a period of years. Thus existence of the possibility of a sudden stoppage of the war might quite reasonably result in lessening the vigor of Canada's war effort at the very moment when the need is for an increase in vigor.

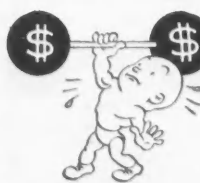
The answer does not lie in compulsion of industry under the special wartime powers of government, since such a step would clearly be not only unfair to industry itself but definitely harmful to society as a whole, which obviously must suffer if business health and productivity are reduced.

Rather, the solution seems to lie in recognizing that the need of the moment—that of waging war with all the vigor of which we are capable—accords with the longer-range, post-war need for adequate means of national defence.

Which means that government need not be chary about placing armament orders and guaranteeing their completion, or business about accepting them, because the things produced will be needed after the war as they are needed now.

There will be no international disarmament after this war—the democracies will not make that mistake again.

Maintenance by Canada of substantial defence forces will be costly and presumably will involve some lowering of the national standards of living. But at least their provision will continue to stimulate business and furnish employment in important degree for years after the stimulus of war itself is past.



"Jolly old BACHELOR"

It must be an indication of something that people habitually speak of an elderly unmarried man as a "jolly old bachelor" while a spinster of uncertain years is a "poor old maid". But then, women can't, or at least don't, enjoy the consolations of smoking the famous Bachelor cigars which, while costing only 10c have 100% pure Havana filler.

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Dividend Notices

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 48
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1940, payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1940, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 29th, 1940; such cheques will be mailed on July 13th, 1940, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.
By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ROGERS,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.
June 6th, 1940.

The B. Greening Wire Company LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 11
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company May 27th, 1940 a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable July 2nd, 1940, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1940.
F. J. MAW,
Secretary.
Hamilton Ont., June 1, 1940.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:
On the Preference Shares, 1 1/4% for the current quarter, payable July 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1940.
On the Common Shares, 75c per share, payable July 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1940.
By order of the Board,
W. P. RILEY,
President.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 50.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of \$1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared on the 6 per cent cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the quarter ending June 29th, 1940, payable July 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1940.
By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.
May 29th, 1940.

MONETA PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 8

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on July 15th, 1940, to Shareholders of record June 29th, 1940.
By order of the Board,
H. B. CLEARHUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ontario,
June 7th, 1940.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 14)

An internal shaft is to be sunk from the 3,150-foot level to an ultimate objective of 6,000 feet about 250 feet north of the Wright-Hargreaves boundary, and in view of the known ore at depth on the adjoining property the Sylvanite management has good reason to be hopeful of encouraging results at depth.

BIG LONG LAC, MECCA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some years ago I purchased shares of Big Long Lac and Mecca Gold Mines and would like to know if either of them is likely to amount to anything.

—B. A., Toronto, Ont.

Big Long Lac has been inactive for about three years. At last report the company held 16 claims in the Longlac area.

Mecca surrendered its charter in April, 1937 and shareholders received one share of Lakman Gold Mines for each five Mecca. The latter company also surrendered its charter in February, 1938, with shareholders receiving one share Big Master Consolidated, plus three pooled shares of Tiblemont Siscoe, for each four Lakman. The Chartered Trust and Executor Company was the transfer agent. The Big Master property has since been transferred to a new company.

ALGOMA SUMMIT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What, please, is the status of Algoma Summit and is there anything doing at the property?

—R. W. S., Windsor, Ont.

Assets of Algoma Summit were disposed of to Magino Gold Mines for a consideration of 1,000,000 of its authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares. A new program of underground work has been underway for some months with a view to resuming milling.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

My wife and I are about on the verge of retiring—at least I'm going to knock off work one of these days—and I've been heeding your advice to invest in sound Canadian Industrial commons rather than high grade bonds at this time. We have bought several stocks on your advice and now we are wondering about Imperial Tobacco. Do you think this suits our requirements?

—R. K. G., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, I do; admirably. The stock of Imperial Tobacco has longer term appeal because of the company's dominant trade position, and at present

Canadians Can Aid by "Buying British"

(Continued from Page 13)

ourselves, by buying from our own kin.

And while we are thinking of that we might consider the fact that Canada with known coal reserves of a billion and a quarter tons, is supplying less than half of her own domestic needs, and spending for it in the United States market close to eleven million dollars annually.

Wool both in manufactured articles, raw wool and woolen yarns, is another item of paramount importance in relation to Empire effort. Here Canada's record has been fairly sound, as four-fifths of our imports of wool and its products are secured from the United Kingdom. But it is worth remembering that every pair of socks knitted for soldiers overseas is reflected not only in the comfort of our own men, but is another financial nail in the Nazi coffin.

Tin is the last of the items in which we have a very peculiar interest. Sixty seven per cent of the world's production belongs to the Empire, and every added use that can be found for tin is an important benefit.

Regulate Our Tastes

Canada with her own problem of financing her war effort, fully realizes that she will have to be prepared to make some sacrifices of her accustomed ways. There will be sharp restrictions, the curtailments of certain accustomed liberties. Is it too much to suggest that we might add to these some measure of regulation of our tastes, so that they may expedite rather than hamper our war effort?

A small case in point is the recent government campaign to encourage the consumption of apple juice, which we have in abundance, in place of other fruits and fruit juices that we haven't. There are a multitude of such instances, if we take the trouble to think of them. Every dollar we spend within our Empire, that we formerly spent outside, is an added evidence of our will to victory.

There are a multitude of people who have been wondering what part they can play in this war effort. Their enthusiasm was evidenced by the overwhelming success of the first war loan. Already there is evidence that the war saving certificates will be equally successful. May we not add to the efforts in which we can all have a part an active implementation of the slogan that now has a real and vital meaning for us. "Buy British."

prices has limited appreciation possibilities.

The consumption of cigarettes, cigars and snuff in Canada in 1940 will probably show little variation from 1939, when they were 3.7 per cent. above, 1.1 per cent. under, and 4.3 per cent. above, respectively, the previous year. Higher excise taxes will probably offset the usual moderate annual gain in cigarette and snuff sales; and the slight decrease in leaf tobacco costs will most likely be nullified by increased corporate taxes: so that earnings in 1940 will not vary materially from 1939's 64 cents per share.

Imperial Tobacco sells approximately 75 per cent. of all cigarettes consumed in the Dominion and about 65 per cent. of all other forms of tobacco, including smoking tobacco, snuff, cigars and little cigars.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

COPPER and zinc producing mines throughout Canada are being called upon for an increase in production. Not only has the contract to supply metal to the British government been extended for one more year beyond the first twelve months specified in the original contract which expires in September, but the further contract covering the year to end in September, 1941, calls for metal in still greater quantity.

Copper exports during April exceeded 50,000,000 lbs., and were 25 per cent. above the corresponding period of the preceding year.

International Nickel, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Noranda Mines, and Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., are all carrying out plans for enlarging output of copper.

Sherritt Gordon Mines and Waite-Amulet are both in a position to take advantage of rising demand for zinc.

Noranda is proceeding with enlargement of its refinery at Montreal East

through its subsidiary, the Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd. Plans call for a twelve per cent. increase in capacity before the end of this year, or a total capacity of 110,000 to 115,000 tons of copper annually.

Pamour Porcupine is milling 1600 tons of ore daily and is recovering around \$4.60 per ton. Operating costs are estimated at less than \$2.60, thereby suggesting an operating profit of \$2 per ton.

Canadian Malartic Gold Mines is milling ore at an average of around 780 tons daily as compared with 670 tons daily throughout the past year. This points toward lower costs.

Young-Davidson Mines showed an operating profit of \$40,372 during April. No part of current expense is being deferred. Ore reserves are estimated at 3,500,000 tons.

Paymaster Consolidated produced \$146,105 during May from 17,497 tons of ore, the highest output for any month so far in the history of the company.

SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES

THE Survey of Corporate Securities, the 1940 edition of which has just been issued by the Financial Post, is widely recognized as an authoritative manual for investors in Canadian securities. The new 14th annual edition contains details respecting some 1,500 Canadian companies whose securities are in the hands of the public. It records earnings for the past three years. It gives particulars of bonded debt and capitalization, including the changed set-up of many companies due to new financing or re-financing. The price range of Canadian corporation securities for the past eight years is shown in a convenient table.

The Financial Post Survey of Corporate Securities for 1940 contains 256 pages and is indexed for ready reference. It is published by the Maclean Publishing Company Limited, of Montreal and Toronto and sells at \$2.00.

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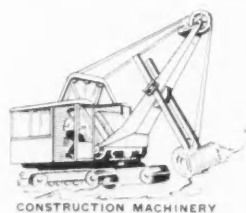
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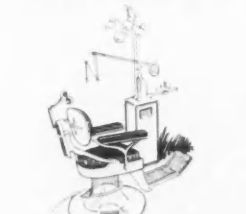
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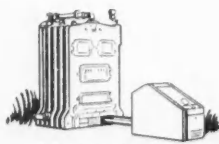
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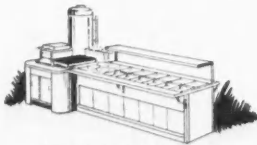
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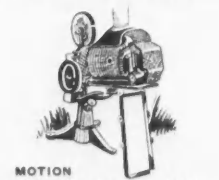
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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Coverage for Personal Effects

BY GEORGE GILBERT

As the worldly possessions of individuals increase, so also does the value of their personal effects, and the loss of such belongings can easily amount to a substantial sum. In taking the usual summer trips by automobile, train or boat, their personal effects will be exposed to fire, theft and transportation hazards. They can secure both protection and peace of mind by means of an insurance policy specially designed for the purpose.

This policy, covering personal effects away from the domicile of the insured, also covers these belongings in such places as country clubs, offices, summer homes, restaurants, cleaning establishments, etc. Thus it is easy to understand that a personal effects policy, covering the insured, his wife and unmarried children residing with him, may be insuring personal effects in as many as ten or fifteen locations at the same time.



C. K. SWARTZ, of the Imperial Life Assurance Company's downtown Toronto branch, has earned the position of vice-president of the Quarter-Million Club, the company's senior sales group, for his work in the production year just closed. Mr. Swartz is the leading producer of business in the Imperial Life for the calendar year to date and has been its leading producer in Ontario for the past four years.

loss constituted "inherent vice."

Attention is also directed to the fact that nicotine and acid are the ruin of pearls, which may take on a brown color if worn by women who smoke a great deal or who have excessive acidity in their system. If not

(Continued on Next Page)

War Exclusion

He pointed out that the war exclusion is solely to avoid payment of losses or damage as the result of a direct warlike act. He went on to say: "The intention is to exclude direct losses caused by aerial bombings, sinkings at sea by mines, or torpedoes, and many other causes which would be directly attributable to warfare as it is waged in our day. A great deal of doubt can arise as to whether a loss is caused by war or not."

"Marine underwriters in many instances have had difficulty in drawing the dividing line between war and marine casualties. One doubtful case involved a boat stranding on a reef as a result of a lighthouse with its light extinguished. The extinguishing of the beacon in the lighthouse was a war measure, but was the stranding of the boat caused by war or by faulty navigation?"

"Another case involved a vessel that was boarded by Admiralty officials and told to proceed over a dangerous course at night against the advice of the master, with the result that the vessel ran ashore and was wrecked. Many more cases have received opinion both pro and con as to whether the loss was caused by war or otherwise. Any one of us may be called upon to interpret such a disaster under the war exclusion in a tourist policy. Circumstances alter cases, and it is impossible to make hard and fast rules. The intention is to exclude those losses which occur as the direct result of war."

While furs and jewellery are covered under personal effects or tourist baggage policies, the amount of coverage is often limited to a percentage of the total amount of insurance carried. Where special insurance of furs is desired, a fur policy may be obtained. This is written on the same broad "all risks" form, but the specific items to be insured are described and a definite value placed against each. The value is determined prior to the issuance of the policy, and is recognized during the currency of the policy as the amount that the insured will receive during the term of the contract for the total loss of the garment.

Coinurance Feature

If this procedure is not followed, and the article is knowingly insured by the company for less than its replacement cost, the insured, it is to be noted, is usually brought into the transaction as a coinsurer. That is, if a \$500 coat is insured for only \$250, the insured must be prepared to pay half of each and every claim, the insurance company standing only fifty per cent.

As to the value being predetermined when the policy is issued, many insurance companies insist upon a reduction in the insured value as the garment gets older, although, actually, as pointed out, there are furs which increase in value as time goes on. It is well known that during the rule of the Czars, the Imperial Russian furs bred the best sables, and since the stock was either destroyed or scattered during the revolution no breed has been developed to match these pelts in color or luxuriance. The few remaining Imperial Russian sable skins increase in value yearly.

Where special insurance of jewellery is desired, a jewellery policy may be obtained. It is written on the same basis as fur insurance. Also a combination jewellery and fur policy is available. This is one of the "all risks" contracts that cover scheduled items on a worldwide basis. In addition to the usual standard exclusions, it is to be noted that this contract does not cover "gradual deterioration" or "inherent vice." In the case of emeralds, it is pointed out that there has always been some doubt as to whether or not they could be considered brittle, and if their susceptibility to this type of

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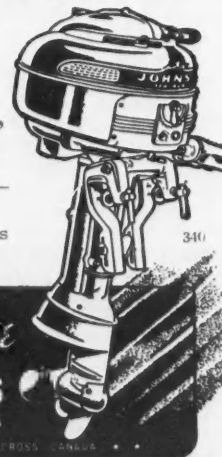
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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Commenced Business 1906
MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

Reduced Trade Means Simplified Economy

(Continued from Page 13)

Britain, and further retard her future market position. Whatever may be done to Germany before the war is over will not alter this fact. Indeed, insofar as Germany herself may suffer, the trade prospects for Canada will be all the worse.

But even if Britain is financially impoverished, she may still retain her capacity to produce goods, and her connections for selling them. Her living standards and requirements might be reduced, but she should still be in the market for large quantities of Canadian produce, which she would pay for by sale of her own goods throughout the world. This assumes an Allied victory or at least a draw. The third alternative of an Allied defeat would probably result in a partition of the British, French and Dutch empires among their land-hungry enemies, and the decline of France and Britain to second or third rate powers in a German-dominated Europe. In that event we could hope for no more than the protective wing of the American eagle, with economic results which would be severe but by no means disastrous.

These are the considerations thrust upon us by the developments of the war to date, and by prospect of conditions at its conclusion, insofar as these can be vaguely estimated. They do not contemplate reparations on either side, a gigantic pool for the reconstruction of the civilized world, nor the use of American gold for its financing. If it is the spirit of peace, rather than the doctrine of force, that emerges the victor, we suspect that the effort will be to lay the new foundations with care, rather than to rush the new structure to completion. Let us therefore be reconciled to the fact that the commerce of the

world, which has had trouble enough through the restrictions which followed the last war, is in a process of dissolution at the present time, and that Canada, as the fifth trading nation, is caught in an unpleasant situation.

We, like others, are forced back on to our own soil, and for the time being must find more of our salvation therein. We must become more self-sufficient, whether we like it or not. We can still mine gold to the limit—so long as the United States will take it at a good price. But we cannot sell so much newsprint, or lumber, or wheat, or base metals, as we have in the past.

Our ability to buy is accordingly lowered, and much of it must be applied to war materials. How and where can our imports be reduced? A measure of pressure is already being applied, through the premium on the United States dollar, and the licensing of imports as part of the exchange control scheme. The next step might be taxation designed to curtail consumption of imported goods, or it might be more directly aimed at imports, either through rationing or a further depreciation in our exchange.

Import Curtailments

An examination of our principal imports shows a few that are almost essential, but several others that could be greatly curtailed in an emergency. One line which is in danger of such treatment is the automobile and its allied products. In the fiscal year 1938-39 there was a total of \$37 million of automobiles and automobile parts imported, along with nearly \$50 millions of petroleum and gasoline, these two comprising about 12 per

Empire Service

Travellers or business men who have interests in various parts of the Empire, will find it convenient to have their insurance carried by a Company which has representatives in all the Dominions.

INQUIRIES INVITED

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD

ESTABLISHED 1835

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

cent of our total imports. We might substitute some domestic gasoline, but our automobile industry is entirely subsidiary to that of the United States. Coal, of which we imported some \$35 millions, is less amenable to rationing, except at considerable extra cost of freight on domestic coal. Imports of farm and other machinery run to well over \$50 millions, and may have to be curtailed. Cotton and cotton goods may be reduced but not eliminated, if we are to live in any way as we have in the past. But farther down the list there are items such as fresh fruits, electrical apparatus, liquor, and raw milk, which would be more suitable for economy measures, either in special taxes, import duties, or direct limitation through permits.

Thus through the restriction of trade, as well as our own need for war savings, we are forced into a strategic retreat from our advanced trade position, and must for some time adopt a lower standard of living, and therefore a more elementary and more self-sufficing economy for the nation.

Concerning Insurance

(Continued from Page 16)

strung properly, or if worn continually, pearls elongate or become oval in shape and depreciate in value. Such losses are not covered under the standard form of jewellery policy.

At this season of the year, the wedding present floater policy affords needed protection. As its name implies, it covers gifts received by those contemplating marriage. The policy may be obtained any time prior to the marriage ceremony, but does not cover longer than three months after the ceremony. Because of the different locations at which the property may be situated both before and after the marriage, specific insurance could not be written satisfactorily, and this policy fits the special needs of the case.

Then there is the personal property floater form of policy, which covers all personal property belonging to and used or worn by the insured and members of his family of the same domicile. Primarily, this policy is intended to bring into one contract insurance heretofore taken care of under household contents fire policies, residence burglary policies, tourist floater policies, and insurance on any scheduled articles which the insured may have had covered separately.

While the cover provided is "all risks," and is therefore broad, there are certain exclusions from coverage and limitations of coverage which should be taken into account when considering the extent to which the policy meets the requirements of the purchaser for protection.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been canvassed by an agent for the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association.

Would you be so kind as to give me your opinion as to the reliability of this company.

—S. R. R., Eston, Sask.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1910, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since December 11, 1934. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$477,500 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

All claims are readily collectable and the Association is safe to do business with. At the end of 1939 its total assets were \$9,700,292.04, while its total liabilities, including a reserve for contingencies of \$1,000,000.00, amounted to \$8,996,186.92, showing a surplus of \$704,105.12 over all liabilities. Its premium rates are low for the benefits offered.

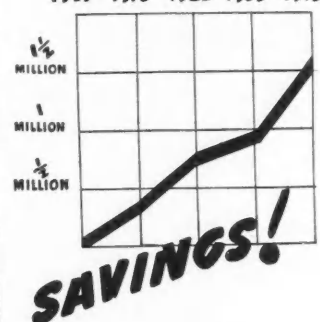
Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you tell me what the extra premiums are for new life insurance policies taken out by those engaged in the various branches of the air service in Canada?

—L. N. B., Oakville, Ont.

I understand that the rates agreed upon by the companies that are members of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association for new policies taken out by those engaged

1 1/2 MILLIONS IN 1939
1901 1910 1920 1930 1940



During the past five years, annual savings returned to Northwestern Mutual policyholders have increased by more than 50% . . . from \$996,642 in 1934 to \$1,531,487 in 1939.

Both in number of policyholders and amount of business written, these figures reflect the remarkable growth of Northwestern Mutual. Today more people buy mutual fire insurance from Northwestern than from any other company!

The Northwestern Mutual plan combines responsible fire protection with clear-cut, annual savings . . . why not investigate it today?

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION



Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Penticton, Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver.



ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

in the air service in Canada are as follows:

Aviation Service in Canada—Groundsmen such as mechanics, repair men, etc.—\$10. per \$1,000 per annum.

With respect to this classification the recommended extra of \$10. is intended to cover a groundman while flying in the course of his duties, but it is recommended that, if his rank in the air service changes, he be required to notify the company and to pay such extra premium as the company may require.

Student Pilots—\$60. per \$1,000 per annum on the understanding no refund will be made on departure from Canada within one year.

Experienced pilots, viz., those with 300 or more flying hours:—

(a) Non-commissioned Pilots—\$40. per \$1,000 per annum.

(b) Pilot Officers—\$40. per \$1,000 per annum.

(c) Flying Officers—\$35. per \$1,000 per annum.

(d) Flying Lieutenants—\$25. per \$1,000 per annum.

(e) Squadron Leaders—\$20. per \$1,000 per annum.

(f) Wing Commanders—\$15. per \$1,000 per annum. Crew, observers or photographers—\$35. per \$1,000 per annum.

It's nice to have your battery under the hood—But



One overfilling can seriously damage motor and wiring!

Protect Your Car's Vitals with this New "Safety-Fill" Battery!



● Service men, if unable to see the level of the solution in your battery, may fill the cells too full. Then the gas, formed when the generator is charging the battery, forces the solution up through the vents. Being strongly acid, this solution immediately attacks any exposed metal parts and often does serious damage to motor and wiring.

"But my battery's under the floorboards"

You are still not free from the dangers of overfilling. Thousands of unexpected starting failures are caused by the corroded cables and terminals on overfilled batteries.

To protect car owners against these hazards, Willard engineers have developed a new construction that prevents overfilling and stops corrosion. It's called "SAFETY-FILL"—and it is available on all popular types of Master Duty, Heavy Duty and Standard Duty Willards.

You get the same quick starts—the same long, dependable life for which Willards are famous... PLUS a battery that NEVER drinks too much—ALL AT NO INCREASE IN PRICE!

See it work!

Be sure to see a "Safety-Fill" demonstration—get the extra protection and money-saving advantages of this new kind of automobile battery—at your nearest Willard Dealer's.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED • TORONTO, ONTARIO

Willard

SAFETY-FILL BATTERIES



The battery illustrated is the famous Willard "H-R", capable of cranking six cars at one time—assuring quick starts in any weather—now built with Thread Rubber Insulation and "Safety-Fill."

TO-DAY.....
People rely upon
THEIR BANKS



LONG past is the day when a hole in the ground was regarded as the best place in which to keep savings. Modern banking, evolved by man as a convenience to serve his developing needs, now provides the solution. As a depository for his money today the Canadian relies upon his bank. From the days of the old-world goldsmiths of centuries ago, to banks, bank notes and deposit accounts which meet so efficiently the greater business and human needs of today, is a far cry indeed. Canada's chartered banks, with their wide distribution of branches throughout the Dominion, now provide deposit and other banking services in line with up-to-date requirements and in keeping with Canada's position as an important factor in world trade.

In war, as in peace, Canada's Chartered Banks maintain, uninterrupted, all their services to depositors, farmers, manufacturers, exporters—facilitating the nation's business—looking forward to peace with freedom as the only sure basis for enduring prosperity.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Britain Works Toward Full Mobilization

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain is at last fully mobilizing her resources for war under the Emergency Powers Defence Act, but much remains to be done.

Millions of men and women, wage-earners and professional people, are still engaged in work of no national importance. Hundreds of thousands of semi-skilled and even unskilled workers have been taken from vital services to those of secondary importance by the offer of exceptionally high wages. And the effective labor force on the Home Front has been substantially reduced by enlistment. Furthermore, there is still far too much civilian spending on non-necessities.

Though real progress is now being made, Britain has not yet achieved that social coherence attained by some other powers intrinsically weaker than herself.

THE readiness with which the British nation has accepted an Act which, as the London Times remarked, comes near to suspending the very essence of the Constitution as it has been built up in a thousand years shows how rapidly conventional ideas can go by the board in wartime. Criticism is levelled not at the Churchill government which has assumed dictatorial powers but at the Chamberlain government which allowed more than eight months of war to go by without keying-up the system to totalitarian pitch.

It is too early yet to judge how effectively the new emergency powers can be used. There is no sense in ignoring the fact that time is short. The reason for Germany's sudden and tremendous thrust towards the West, the reason why Hitler has promised to his people a conclusion of the war by August, is evidently to prevent just that full mobilization of the Empire's resources which the new powers are intended to achieve.

Late Mobilization

Mobilization, on anything like a war scale, of the Empire's immense resources of materials and manpower has been proceeding for about as many months as Hitler has been in power years. The ruthless efficiency of the enemy must be recognized. The paper-strength of the Allies is no guarantee of victory unless it is brought somewhere near to 100 per cent effectiveness.

How essentially necessary the new powers are can be seen by a glance

at the situation of Britain at the very time when she and her Ally are facing the gravest crisis in their history. France put effective emergency powers into force on the outbreak of war. She has reached such a pitch of totalitarian activity, with 12 hours a day, seven days a week, in the supply industries, that there is even a risk that the national effort will be overstrained. That, however, is a fault much more easily corrected than its opposite. Britain's failure to realize the strength of her opponent, and consequently to get to grips with the danger, is a tragedy which must be redeemed with all possible speed.

Civilian consumption has not been cut down to bare necessities. The boom in certain of the luxury trades is not a healthy sign for a nation fighting for its destiny: it is a reflection to some extent of the failure at the outbreak of war to commandeer entirely the "excess profits" due to war—a provision embodied in the new Act. Lethargy among the middle-income people in reducing their expenses and "saving for victory" is evident despite the comparatively favorable response to the government's borrowing schemes. And Ministry of Labor figures show that in recent months the number of strikes—though some of them of very short duration—has increased considerably compared with a year ago, despite wage-increases granted in many industries.

Labor Inadequacies

The exigencies of war have given to all the French people the feeling that they are working not for themselves or for an employer but for the State. This feeling had in the early months been conspicuously lacking in Britain: hence the fractiousness shown by sections of the workers, particularly the skilled ones whose services are indispensable, on questions of wages and working conditions. The old opposition between employer and employed has still been in evidence despite the Trade Unions' support of the government.

There is little doubt that it will be on the labor side that the emergency powers will be most actively used. Millions of men and women, wage-earners and professional people, are still engaged on work of no national importance. Hundreds of thousands of semi-skilled and even unskilled workers have been "poached" from vital services to those of secondary importance by the offer of exceptionally high wages. No government appeals, such as those which have been issued periodically to one-time miners, can effectively check a tendency moved by self-interest.

Gratifying as may be the reduction of unemployment since the beginning of war, the April total of almost 1,000,000 people bears no strong testimony to the national war-effort. The total was still only some 259,000 below the level of August last; while 300,000 men had volunteered for fighting and 1,700,000 registered by the end of April. The effective labor force on the Home Front must therefore have been substantially reduced. A dozen men and women behind the lines to supply each soldier at the Front.

Government's Task

The government departments have the task of formulating their objectives and mobilizing with all speed the resources needed to fulfill the tasks allotted. The serious problem of training new men for the skilled jobs will not be rapidly overcome. The government, as officially stated, can cope with only some 40,000 per year. However, a good deal can be done by "dilution" to fill the gap; and there will no longer be any semblance of opposition from the unions. British working hours are much shorter than the French. Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, has asked for a seven-day week from the aircraft workers. The new powers will enable the government to compel key workers to give their maximum—with, of course, appropriate remuneration.

Non-essentials of British life will be gradually put away for the duration. If the financial and industrial system comes through the war with certain changes embodied forever in its constitution, that will not necessarily be for the worse. The coherence of all phases of political and economic life is an essential need of the age. Britain has not yet achieved that social coherence attained by some other powers intrinsically weaker than herself, and she has undeniably left herself vulnerable.

OVERSEAS



\$2.50 SENDS 1,000
"BRITISH CONSOLS"
"EXPORT" or "LEGION"
Cigarettes

to any single Military Address Overseas

Mail Order and Remittance to:—
OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT
W. C. MACDONALD INC.,
Box 1929, Place d'Armes,
Montreal, Canada

This offer subject to any change in Government Regulations

SEND THE BOYS THE BEST

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

A FEW weeks ago I received a copy of a letter, to a local oil paper, written by a shareholder in a Lloydminster oil company, complaining about unfavorable publicity given to that field in full page advertisements in the press and by tipster oil sheets, etc.

Attached to the letter was a copy of this column published some time early in the year, in which I said in effect that wells in the Lloydminster area had various problems to overcome, such as occur in nearly all new oil-fields. Among these problems were the production of the wells due to sand and other conditions, a market for the oil, because it was of a different type from what refineries were using, and also a market for the gas from the wells.

At the time, I was reprimanded by a Calgary oil candidate for these comments. The facts, at the time of writing, were as stated. However, in the meantime most of these problems have been solved, and this column has from time to time reported fairly fully on the progress made in the field.

When the Saskatoon gas franchise agreement went through, providing a market for the gas wells, it was dealt with. Likewise, the possible markets for the crude, and the fact it was being shipped to the North Battleford power plant, have been mentioned.

In recent weeks some of the wells in this area have apparently entirely overcome their production problems and have produced steadily on pump since May 13. The daily production has varied from 120 to 160 barrels a day when the pumps were operated at 15 strokes to the minute, and at 210 barrels, when the pumps were set at 18 strokes to the minute.

However, regardless of the fact that this column has devoted considerable space to operations in the Lloydminster area, the writer of the letter referred to above, recently sent me a copy of a news item appearing in Vancouver and Montreal papers, giving the production figures on the test at the Franco-Battleview No. 1 well. Attached to these clippings was a note: "Here is proof from two different papers showing the tremendous profits that can be made in our field as compared with Montana. Stop knocking and start boosting." Actually the news items in question had been written by myself.

The Standard of B.C. well at Steveville is still testing various possible producing horizons. Zones so far tested are not considered commercial according to officials. However, it is very probable that commercial production will be found in horizons yet to be tested.

Last week the Carter Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard New Jersey, obtained registration under the Alberta Companies Act. The Carter Oil Company is one of the largest operators in the Illinois field. This field is now the third largest in the United States. The registration in Alberta indicates the Carter Company is at least considering entering the Canadian field.

TOR. MORTGAGE

THE directors of the Toronto Mortgage Company at their regular meeting on June 5 decided to reduce the company's quarterly dividend from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per share. This would indicate an annual rate of \$5.00 per share in contrast with the former rate of \$6.00 per share per annum. This was forecast by the president in his address to the shareholders at the last annual meeting of the company held in February, when it was stated that it might be considered necessary to take action in connection with the dividend rate owing to general war conditions and in view of the heavy increase in government taxation of corporations.

DODGE

CUTS YOUR
HAULING COSTS

WITH THE 1940
Job-Rated
TRUCKS
Built to fit
YOUR hauling needs



WHY DODGE Job-Rated
TRUCKS FIT YOUR JOB!



6 ENGINES

Dodge meets truck power requirements with six engines—each engineered for the truck in which it is installed.



3 TRANSMISSIONS

A Dodge 3-ton truck has a 5-speed transmission, 1½-ton trucks, 2 and 3-ton, Dual Purpose have husky 4-speed transmissions and Dodge ½, ¾, 1-ton trucks have 3-speed transmissions. All "rate" for the job.



8 REAR AXLES

Dodge has 2-speed axles in the 3-ton Dual Purpose; offers a special double reduction axle for the 3-ton Heavy Duty model.



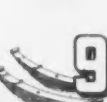
4 CLUTCHES

Each Dodge Job-Rated truck has a clutch that is sized for the work it is called upon to perform.



17 FRAMES

One of seventeen frames gives durable strength to each Dodge Job-Rated Truck for long life and economical operation.



9 SPRING COMBINATIONS

To prevent "load sag" each Dodge Job-Rated truck is equipped with special weight-engineered springs. Auxiliary-type springs are used when necessary.

Here's how to get
a TRUCK to fit your JOB

● Ask your Dodge dealer to show you the new 1940 Dodge truck that best fits your particular hauling needs. He will show you a Dodge Job-Rated truck... a truck that is built throughout to handle its maximum rated capacity.

Each Dodge Job-Rated truck has the right sized frame—strong and durable. It is powered right—with one of six Dodge truck engines—for capable, economical duty. It has the clutch, the transmission, the rear axle that you can depend on to transform engine power to wheel power and pulling power—and with efficiency. The springs will correctly cushion your load. And, your brakes will be big enough to stop your truck with ease—twistily and smoothly.

Your next truck can be the best truck you ever owned... more dependable, more economical... the source of more satisfaction. That is, if you decide to depend on a Dodge Job-Rated truck—a truck that fits your job!

DODGE TRUCKS MEET 95% OF ALL HAULING NEEDS

Printing By Radio

BY STEVEN CARTWRIGHT

IF YOU are in the habit of twiddling the dials of your radio into the early hours of the morning, you will hear a strange noise emanating from certain American stations.

It is a shrill, intermittent whistle, as though a peanut vendor were sending a very rapid Morse code. And it is punctuated—at a rate of a hundred times per minute—by a deeper and decisive "bonk" sound.

This is not the effort of a sound-effects man gone haywire. Nor is it an alien spy sending out secrets by a new and ingenious process. It is simply the morning newspaper being printed by radio in some 8,000 United States homes.

In other words, it is facsimile broadcasting—the latest step in radio's continued invasion of the newspaper field.

And were you to attach a facsimile recorder to your radio, in such a way that it would take the place of the loudspeaker, each "bonk" would start a stylus on its way across special receiving paper, and the intermittent whistling would be translated into dots and dashes of black or grey on the white surface of the sheet.

In this way there would be built up, line by line, an exact "facsimile" of whatever had been inserted in the "scanner," which replaces the microphone at the transmitting station—printing, maps, pictures, or any material that can be recorded on paper.

Can Be Relayed

In other respects, facsimile is similar to aural broadcasting as we know it. You tune in on whatever station you want. You twist the volume control to make the reproduction stronger or weaker. The range for black-and-white copy is the same as for aural programs—although for photographs or other half-tone copy the limits of clear reproduction are somewhat less. Facsimile can be relayed for chain broadcasting. And so forth.

You don't hear much about facsimile. It is less glamorous than its sister art, television—also less temperamental. And newspapers don't go out of their way to advertise a potential rival. But, without fanfares, it has been progressing surely.

In the States, more than 25 commercial broadcasters have been granted experimental licenses by the Federal Communications Commission and have shown sufficient faith in the future of facsimile to lay their cold, hard cash on the line for equipment and programs, in the expectation of profits when full commercial licenses are obtained.

Included among them are such organizations as: WOR, Newark; WLW, Cincinnati; WSM, Nashville; WHO, Des Moines; the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; the Chicago Tribune; the Cleveland Plain Dealer; the Detroit News; and the Buffalo Evening News.

Outside the U.S., the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation assumed exclusive facsimile broadcasting rights for Canada last March and announced its intention of initiating a service when practicable. Abroad, Radio Normandie acquired Finch facsimile equipment last summer.

Cheap Printing

So much for the present situation. In estimating the future prospects of facsimile, let's look at the broadcaster's point of view first.

If he is to put on facsimile programs, he must anticipate a profitable revenue. That means advertising. And in this regard facsimile enjoys various advantages.

To begin with, experts believe that advertisements are better if they are seen and not heard. Again, facsimile advertisements can be presented effectively to gain the reader's attention, and can also be timed to meet the needs of special markets. And, at least in the early stages, they will reach a "class" market.

The main point, however, is that the overhead and operating costs of a facsimile broadcasting station are low; and it costs the broadcaster no more to put out a million copies of a facsimile newspaper than it does to put out one. In short, facsimile is the cheapest printing process in existence, which has obvious implications for advertising rates.

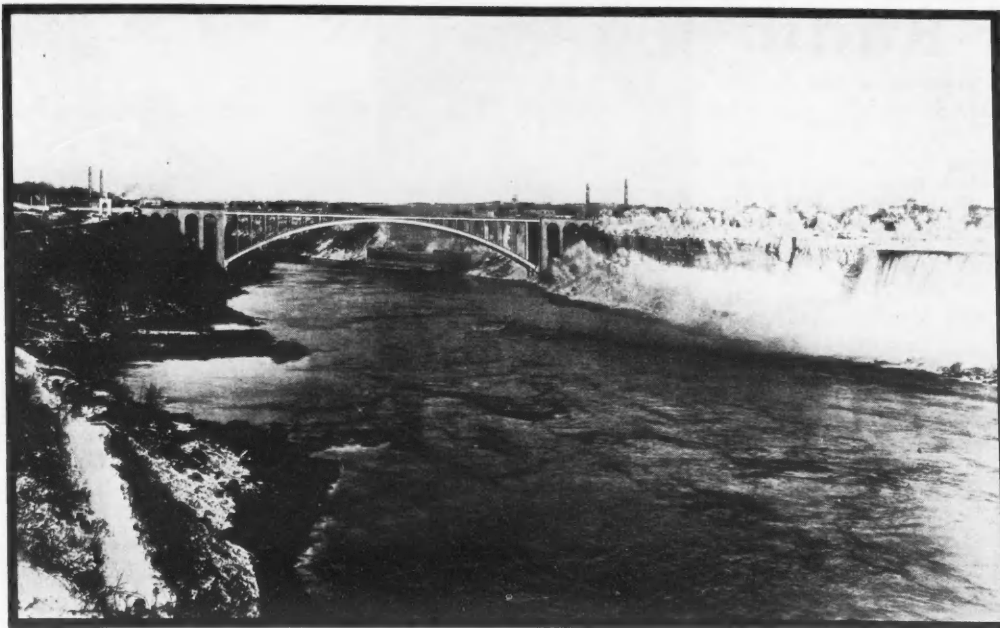
The main reason for this, of course, is that the consumer bears a large part of the "printing" costs. And the answer to the next important question—whether he will do this—obviously depends upon what facsimile costs him and what it can offer him in return.

The first machine put into commercial production and the one now in widest use is that manufactured under the Finch patents. In the States you can buy one of these facsimile recorders, to attach to your radio, for about \$80. One dollar a week will buy you receiving paper sufficient for a minimum of four hours a day of reception.

R.C.A. and Hogan machines are faster and turn out a larger sheet; at the same time, they experience certain difficulties when the transmitter and receiver are operating on different power supplies, and they are considerably more expensive.

The cost of all facsimile equipment can, of course, be expected to decline

(Continued on Next Page)



THE RAINBOW BRIDGE which will replace the "Honeymoon" Bridge destroyed by ice in 1938, will look like this upon completion sometime next year. This picture was obtained when an architect's drawing was superimposed upon an actual photo of Niagara Gorge taken from the Horseshoe Falls. The huge \$4,000,000 arch span—the longest of its kind in America—will measure 950 feet from the American to the Canadian side of the River, and because the span will be well above the mark of the highest ice jams on record, it will be safe from the tragedy which wrecked its predecessor. Two twenty-two-foot roadways separated by a mall will traverse the bridge, and for strollers there will be a promenade on the south side.

"The pick of them all!"
WHITE ROSE
MOTOR OIL
CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED

DUFFERIN PARK

opens

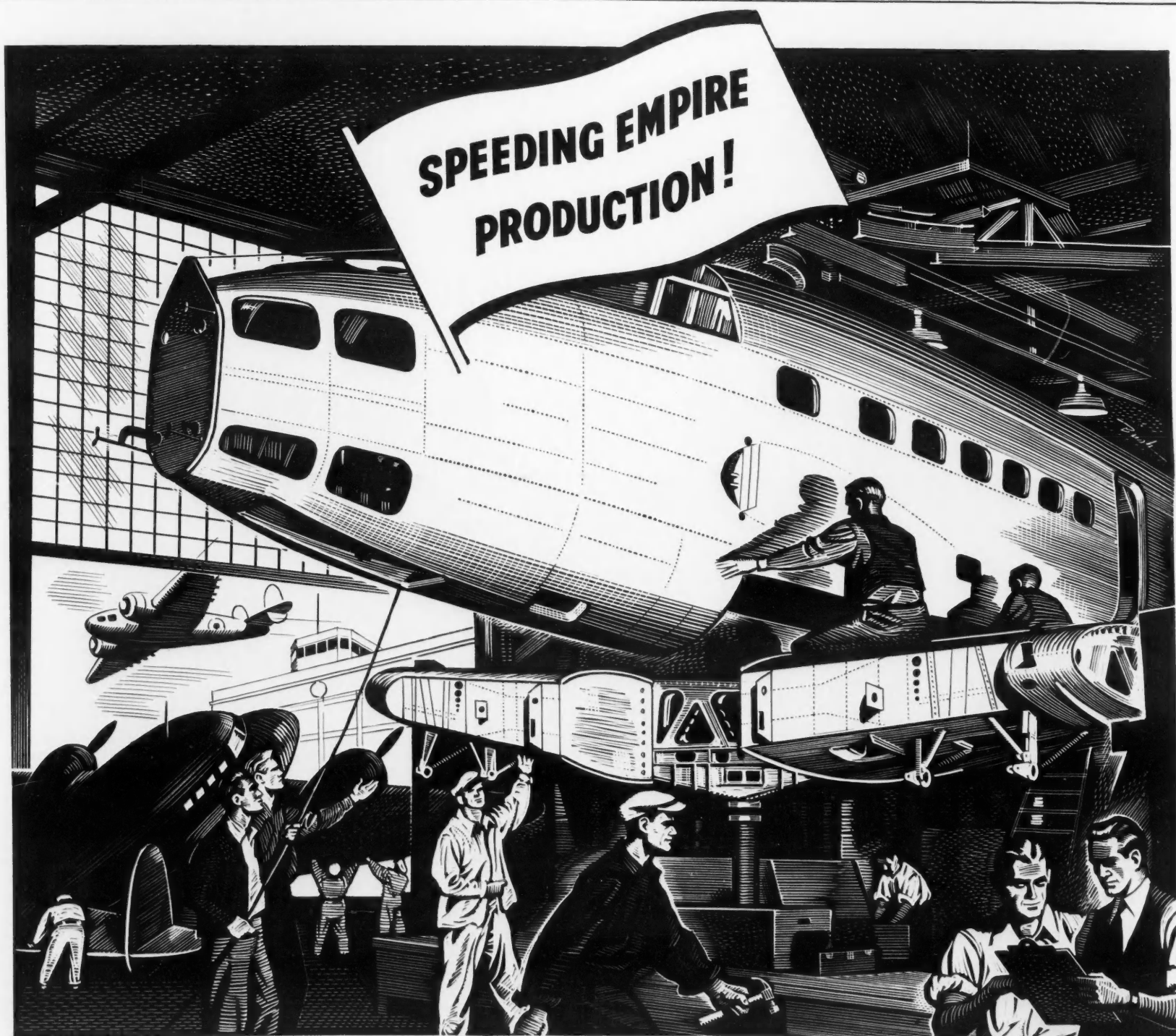
SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, 1940

METROPOLITAN RACING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, LIMITED

P. E. CALLEN

Directors
FRED. S. ORPEN

G. W. HAY



Canadian Nickel

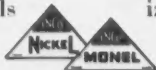
MAKES MODERN AIRCRAFT POSSIBLE

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES are operating day and night. New plants are being rushed to completion. Planes are being wheeled from the assembly lines, put through their punishing tests, and crated for shipment.

Today's planes must be built with an ample margin of safety to stand up under terrific strains. Vital parts subject to stress, shock or wear depend upon Canadian Nickel for added strength and toughness. Nickel Alloy Steels are universally used for propeller shafts,

connecting rods, gears and numerous other parts subjected to severe stresses, fatigue or wear. Nickel Alloys also protect against failure due to intense heat and corrosive fumes.

In producing increasing quantities of Canadian Nickel for the Empire's expanding industries, Canada's Nickel mines, smelters and refineries and their 11,000 Canadian employees stand ready to do their share. With its plants modernized and expanded, this Canadian industry is prepared to produce as never before.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

You are invited to write for a copy of "THE NICKEL INDUSTRY IN 1939."



Judge of Character

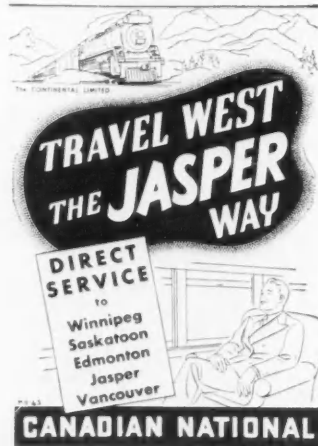
Only one man from the county had ever been sentenced to be hanged, and he had it coming to him. When the prisoner turned from the bar of justice, tears filled his eyes, as he sobbed, "It ain't me, I'm sorry for it, it's Judge Renfrew" . . . he feels worse about this than I do."

Unless you had known the Judge, you might take that story with a grain of salt. The fact was that the Judge always felt he was sitting in judgement, not on men but on society, which had so shaped that man's life to that particular end.

Character implies an ability to meet the ordinary demands of life a little better than would be expected. But the true test of character is found in emergencies. It is this quality which we feel distinguishes Quaker State from other motor oils. It is purposely made a little better than seems absolutely necessary. We believe this extra quality is fully justified by the extra service it gives you. And so, with Quaker State, you have an extra margin of protection if and when you need it. Quaker State Oil Refining Company of Canada, Ltd., 437 Fleet Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.

*The name is fictitious, of course.

Trust your car to
the Oil of
CHARACTER!



Printing By Radio

(Continued from Page 19)

with expansion of the market and continued technical simplification.

In return for this outlay, it is the general claim of facsimile broadcasters that they can provide the timeliness of the radio combined with the permanent recording of the newspaper.

Thus, a spot news item can be prepared for facsimile transmission and sent out over the air almost as quickly as it can be written up and spoken into a microphone.

As compared with the newspapers, news is delivered into the home very much more quickly and conveniently. At night, the time advantages of facsimile are especially marked. For the average morning paper is "put to bed" about 2 a.m., whereas a facsimile program, running until, say, 6 a.m., can present news received up to about 5.30. This means the inclusion of early morning European news and Far Eastern evening news.

All these advantages are, of course, more marked in outlying districts which newspapers take a long time to reach.

It's There Anyhow

If facsimile stacks up favorably with radio in the matter of timeliness, it enjoys over radio the advantages of permanent recording and unattended reception.

You simply tune in to the station you want, turn on the switch or set a time-clock which will turn it on later for any desired program, then go out for a walk, go to bed, or just go into the next room to pour yourself a drink. When you come back, the news will be waiting for you.

In short, facsimile makes it possible to keep fully abreast of the latest war news without suffering the jitters induced by rushing out to get the latest edition or rushing in to catch the 5.30 newscast.

All well and good. But, you ask, how much and what kind of news do people want? And how far can facsimile satisfy their requirements?

Some answers are suggested by a survey of reading and radio habits recently carried out by Princeton's School of Public and International Affairs.

The main findings of relevance here were: (1) that 70 per cent of the families owning radios in the U.S. listen in regularly to radio news bulletins (as distinct from news commentators); (2) between one quarter and one third of these families are sufficiently interested to tune in, for instance, on President Roosevelt—the proportion being considerably higher, incidentally, among the "economic royalists"; (3) the more people listen to radio news, the more they prefer the newspapers—presumably because these provide a permanent record, which can be studied at leisure, and fuller description and documentation.

For Upper Brackets

This suggests that, initially, facsimile will make its main appeal to the upper-income 25-33 per cent of American radio-owners, who can afford it more easily and who are most interested in news.

It answers the first of their objections to radio news by providing a permanent record. But to what extent can it satisfy their demand for the fuller information available in the papers?

A newspaper man will immediately note, with ill-concealed joy, the limited wordage of facsimile. The present Finch receiver, for example, turns out 1200-1500 words of 12-point type—or less than two newspaper columns—per hour on a four-inch-wide strip.

But, it must be pointed out, facsimile will follow the trend of the weekly news magazines and the radio commentators—towards brevity, more interpretation, and, where possible, graphic presentation—rather than the established newspaper tradition with its unlimited wordage.

Of more importance, this trend is now invading the newspaper field itself. The most notable example of this will be the new afternoon paper, P.M., scheduled to appear in New York this summer.

In format P.M. will be slightly smaller than the present tabloids. In content it will be more or less a daily Time or Newsweek, with the emphasis upon brief, interpretative, classified news.

Nor will this be a casual experiment; for the conception is the outcome of lengthy and intensive research into newspaper trends and readers' demands. And if P.M.'s conclusions about what readers want in the way of news presentation are correct, there is no great difference between this and what can be presented on a facsimile program.

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Philip Sydney Fisher was born in Montreal, graduated in Arts from McGill University shortly after the beginning of the First Great War. From 1915 to 1919 he served overseas with the Royal Naval Air Force from which he was demobilized with the rank of Captain and the D.S.C.



"... and we'll arrange it through the BANK OF MONTREAL"

Thousands of business men to give efficient and understanding help in the arrangement of their financing.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817
MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE
...the Outcome of 122 Years' Successful Operation... A112

THE FILM PARADE

Mary Lowrey Ross is recognized as one of the ablest as well as one of the wittiest of film reviewers. Her comment on the current cinema is an outstanding feature of every SATURDAY NIGHT.—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

The 3 Choices of Mr. X

An explanation of
one of the most important provisions
in your life insurance policy



A NUMBER OF YEARS AGO, Mr. X bought a life insurance policy from Metropolitan.

Recently, Mr. X reviewed his policy. He wanted to refresh his memory concerning the benefits available if, for some unforeseen reason, he should decide not to maintain his policy in force any longer.

He knew, of course, that from the premium payments a "cash value" had been built up in his policy. Usually such a cash value is available after the second or third year the policy has been in force—except in the case of Term policies.

Mr. X found that if premium payments were discontinued, he would have three choices—three ways in which he might take advantage of his cash value...

SHOULD I TAKE
A CASH
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1. Mr. X might elect to take his cash value.

If Mr. X should decide that, because of changed circumstances, he no longer needed the protection afforded by his life insurance, he could, if he wished, take an immediate cash settlement. If he had named a beneficiary, the Provincial laws would require the joint action of Mr. X and his beneficiary in some cases, to secure this benefit.

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In that case, Mr. X would find that he could get fully paid-up insurance for whatever amount his cash value, used in this way, would provide. He would need to pay no further premiums.

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TERM INSURANCE?



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But, obviously, only the person who keeps his life insurance in force until its maturity, can be sure of achieving the full benefits for which he planned when he purchased his policy.

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BY HAROLD SUTHERLAND

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Because of the highly individualistic nature of the pastime, inasmuch as each player is dependent entirely on his own action, uninfluenced by those of his opponent for the results he obtains, a tremendous amount of thought and effort has been given, not only to the improvement of the game itself, but to the making of a little ball of rubber compounds, constructed in such a way that its resiliency will, at least, partly satisfy the desire of most players to drive it into the blue horizon.

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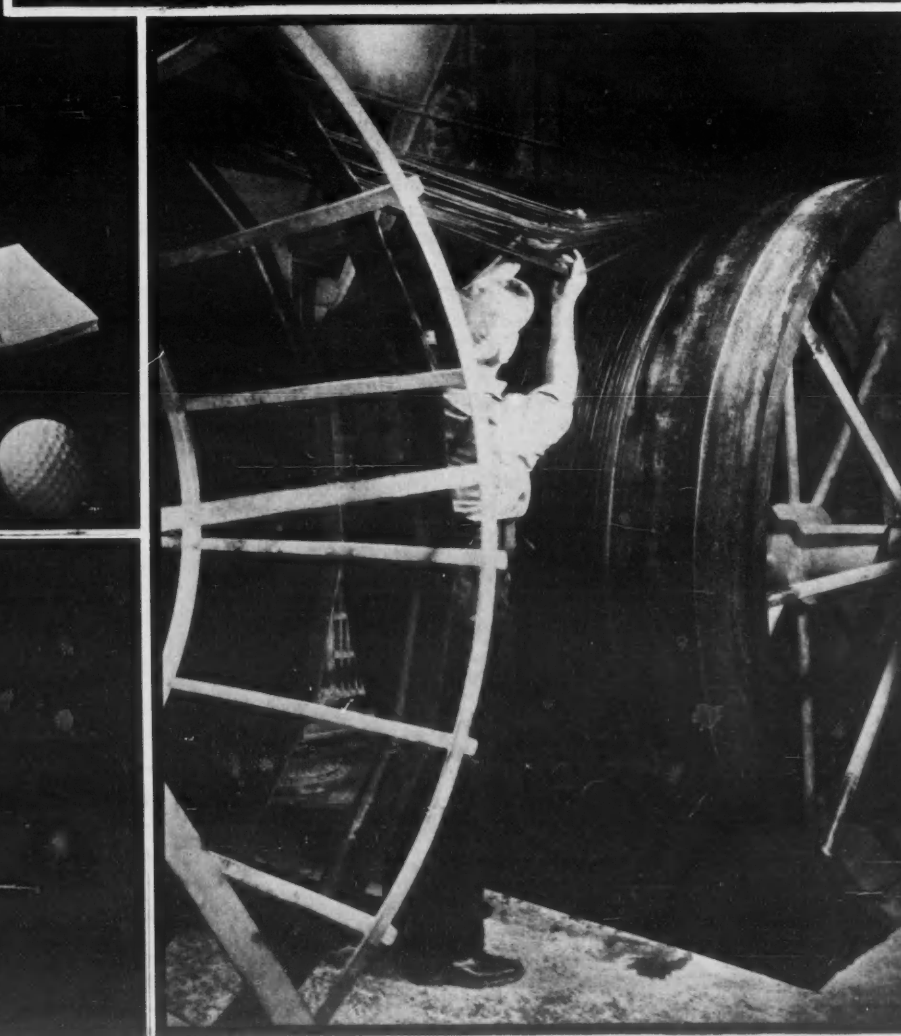
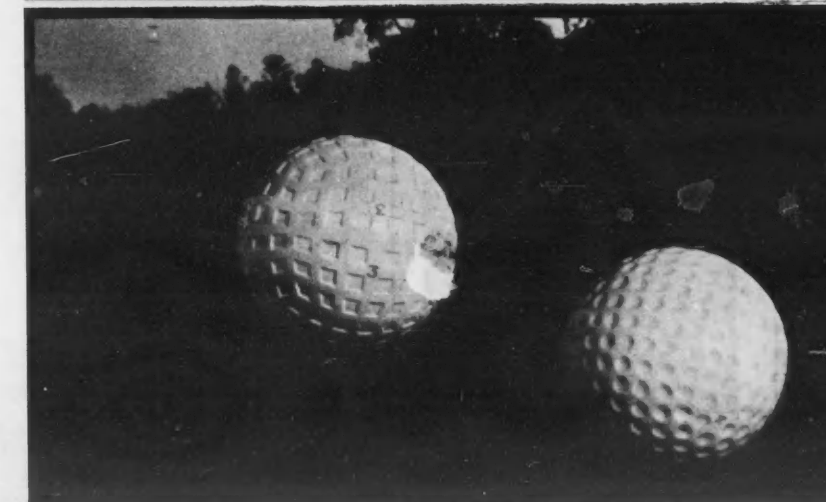
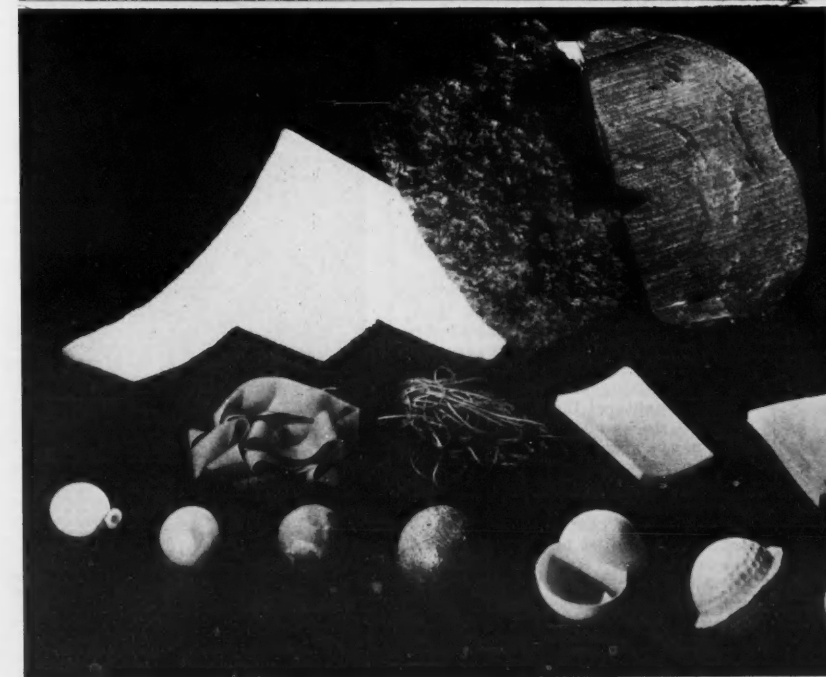
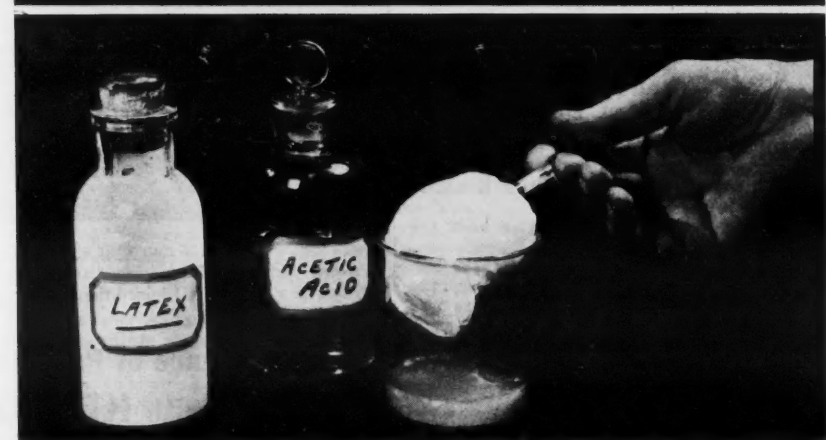
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There would appear to be no halt in the progress of improvements designed to increase the length of drive of the ball, and while it cannot be ascertained what distances will actually be attained in the future, it is possible to determine the maximum number of yards a ball could be driven if ever the perfect club and ball were produced, always assuming that all other conditions remain unchanged.

The most resilient ball made, when driven by a wooden club, leaves with a speed sixty-five percent faster than the speed of the club face before impact, according to reliable engineers. If the ball and the club were perfect, the speed of the ball would be one hundred percent faster than that of the club face; in other words the ball would have twice the speed of the club. The difference in speed between the theoretical maximum and that normally found is due to the absorption of energy by the materials forming the club and ball.

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(Continued on Page 23)



Judge of Character

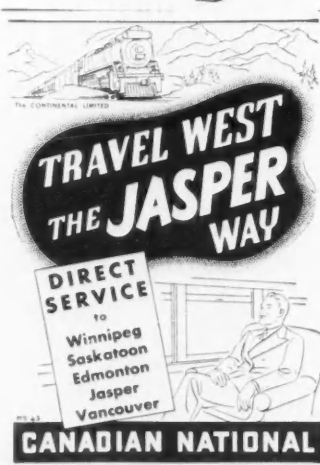
Only one man from the county had ever been sentenced to be hanged, and he had it coming to him. When the prisoner turned from the bar of justice, tears filled his eyes, as he sobbed, "It ain't me, I'm sorry for it, Judge Renfrew" . . . he feels worse about this than I do."

Unless you had known the Judge, you might take that story with a grain of salt. The fact was that the Judge always felt he was sitting in judgment, not on men but on society, which had so shaped that man's life to that particular end.

Character implies an ability to meet the ordinary demands of life a little better than would be expected. But the true test of character is found in emergencies. It is this quality which we feel distinguishes Quaker State from other motor oils. It is purposely made a little better than seems absolutely necessary. We believe this extra quality is fully justified by the extra service it gives you. And so, with Quaker State, you have an extra margin of protection if and when you need it. Quaker State Oil Refining Company of Canada, Ltd., 437 Fleet Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.

*The name is fictitious, of course.

Trust your car to
the Oil of
CHARACTER!



Printing By Radio

(Continued from Page 19)

with expansion of the market and continued technical simplification.

In return for this outlay, it is the general claim of facsimile broadcasters that they can provide the timeliness of the radio combined with the permanent recording of the newspaper.

Thus, a spot news item can be prepared for facsimile transmission and sent out over the air almost as quickly as it can be written up and spoken into a microphone.

As compared with the newspapers, news is delivered into the home very much more quickly and conveniently. At night, the time advantages of facsimile are especially marked. For the average morning paper is "put to bed" about 2 a.m., whereas a facsimile program, running until, say, 6 a.m., can present news received up to about 5.30. This means the inclusion of early morning European news and Far Eastern evening news.

All these advantages are, of course, more marked in outlying districts which newspapers take a long time to reach.

It's There Anyhow

If facsimile stacks up favorably with radio in the matter of timeliness, it enjoys over radio the advantages of permanent recording and unattended reception.

You simply tune in to the station you want, turn on the switch or set a time-clock which will turn it on later for any desired program, then go out for a walk, go to bed, or just go into the next room to pour yourself a drink. When you come back, the news will be waiting for you.

In short, facsimile makes it possible to keep fully abreast of the latest war news without suffering the jitters induced by rushing out to get the latest edition or rushing in to catch the 5.30 newscast.

All well and good. But, you ask, how much and what kind of news do people want? And how far can facsimile satisfy their requirements?

Some answers are suggested by a survey of reading and radio habits recently carried out by Princeton's School of Public and International Affairs.

The main findings of relevance here were: (1) that 70 per cent of the families owning radios in the U.S. listen in regularly to radio news bulletins (as distinct from news commentators); (2) between one quarter and one third of these families are sufficiently interested to tune in, for instance, on President Roosevelt—the proportion being considerably higher, incidentally, among the "economic royalists"; (3) the more people listen to radio news, the more they prefer the newspapers—presumably because these provide a permanent record, which can be studied at leisure, and fuller description and documentation.

For Upper Brackets

This suggests that, initially, facsimile will make its main appeal to the upper-income 25-33 per cent of American radio-owners, who can afford it more easily and who are most interested in news.

It answers the first of their objections to radio news by providing a permanent record. But to what extent can it satisfy their demand for the fuller information available in the papers?

A newspaper man will immediately note, with ill-concealed joy, the limited wordage of facsimile. The present Finch receiver, for example, turns out 1200-1500 words of 12-point type—or less than two newspaper columns—per hour on a four-inch-wide strip.

But, it must be pointed out, facsimile will follow the trend of the weekly news magazines and the radio commentators—towards brevity, more interpretation, and, where possible, graphic presentation—rather than the established newspaper tradition with its unlimited wordage.

Of more importance, this trend is now invading the newspaper field itself. The most notable example of this will be the new afternoon paper, P.M., scheduled to appear in New York this summer.

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His interest in social work extends far behind the framework of its organization and financing, and from 1935 to 1936, as president, he directed the Montreal Council of Social Agencies in a period of study and adjustment. During these years he was also associated with the organization of the Montreal School of Social Work, of which he is still Vice-President. Since 1938 he has served as chairman of the board of directors of the Federated Charities of Mont-

real, under which are 32 agencies serving the Protestant and non-sectarian population of Montreal, working together in an enterprise involving the disbursement of well over \$1,000,000, three-quarters of which comes from private contributions.

With a finger in the pie of every social endeavor in Montreal, Philip Sydney Fisher has found time to devote to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce of which he is past chairman and on the executive council of which he sits at the present time.

The 3 Choices of Mr. X

An explanation of
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in your life insurance policy

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Recently, Mr. X reviewed his policy. He wanted to refresh his memory concerning the benefits available if, for some unforeseen reason, he should decide not to maintain his policy in force any longer.

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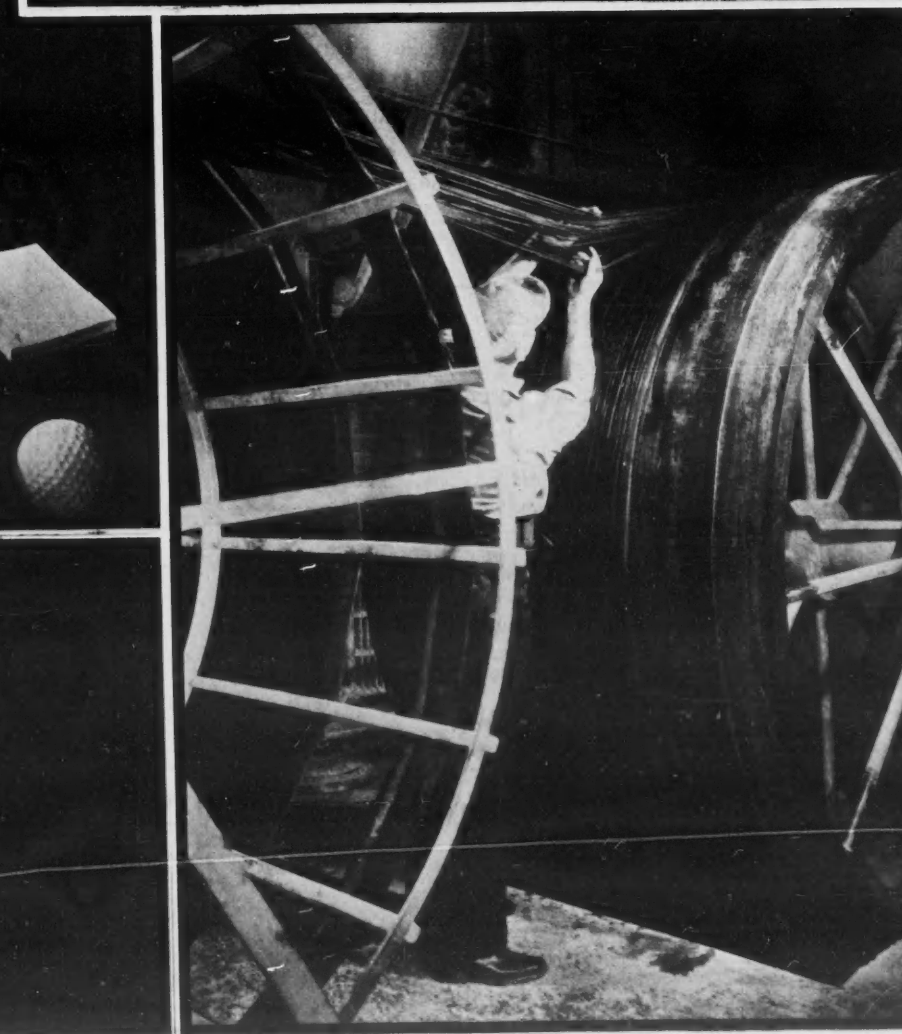
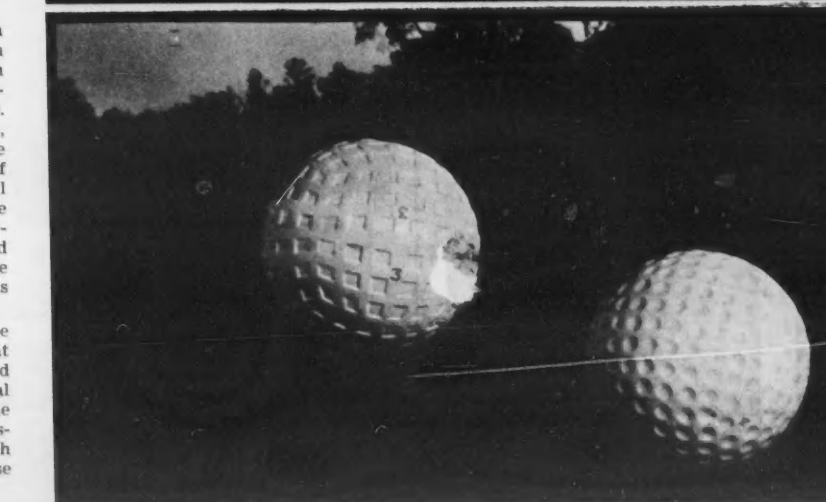
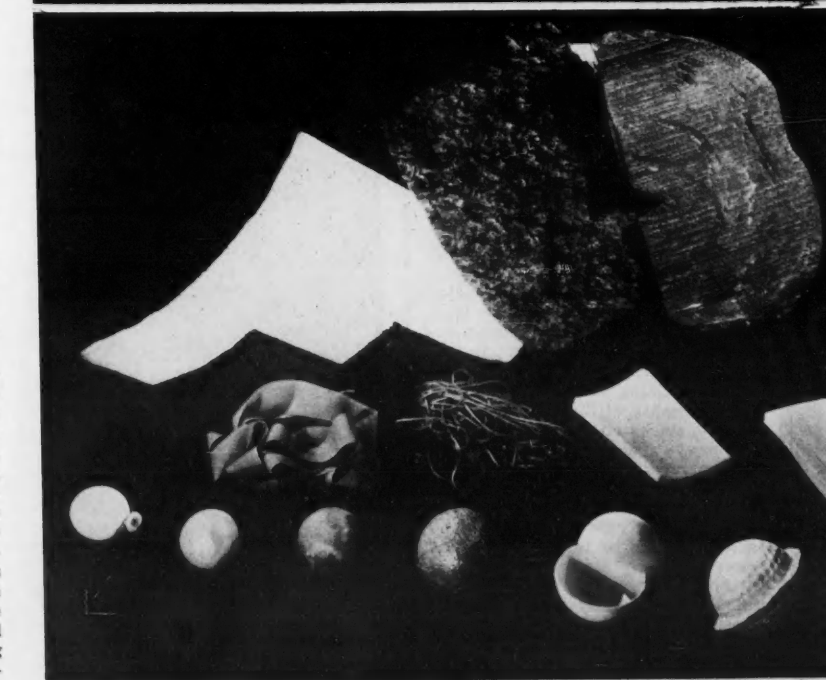
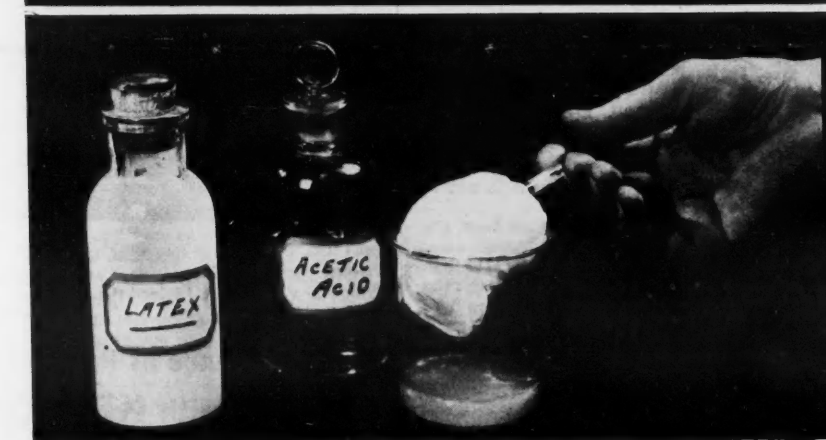
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(Continued on Page 23)



YOUR FURS DESERVE THE BEST OF CARE



BEFORE YOU GO AWAY . . .

STORE

FURS AND CLOTH GARMENTS WITH

CREEDS

FURS — 2%
Cloth Garments—75c

CREEDS STORAGE VAULTS

WORLD of WOMEN

Conscience, Clover, Subtraction

BY ISABEL MORGAN

BEFORE sitting down to write this week's column we had a bout with the column's Conscience.

"Look here, Conscience," we said, "is this a fitting time to talk or write about such things as the right shade of lipstick to wear with a suntan, or how to look cool in the hot weather, or—"

"My poor dear solemn dope," said C. breaking in incredulously, "have you never heard of Morale? It's the ability to keep the head and the heart up when things are not as they should be—and keeping them there so that they will be up when the tide turns. It's nourished by the little things of life as well as the larger things—a new hair-do, keeping the nose powdered, sweet-smelling eau de cologne in the bath.

"Why," said C., rudely pointing a manicured finger in our direction, "have you forgotten the remark made the other day by that nice woman whose son was in the last war? Didn't she say she allowed her face to become long and solemn and that she pushed most of the silly lighter things out of her daily living? And then, when her son returned he asked her what had become of the twinkle in her eye. He wanted her to play all the latest songs so he could catch up on them. He was interested in the new styles, in the new dance steps. The thing he wanted least of all was solemnity.

"It will be a sorry day if Canadian women ever decide that a shiny nose is unimportant, or that a lipstick hasn't a small place in the scheme of things. Of course it's 'fitting' to be interested in such things," she said snapping open the lid of her compact.

Cooler-Offer

"You look as fresh as clover!" is a compliment every woman would welcome on those hot, wilting days when

the thermometer soars. It will not be merely a pretty figure of speech if you are the possessor of a delightful sequence of bath luxuries which captures the sweet essence of Pink Clover, the very breath of summer.

For the waters of your bath you pour in a bathsheen redolent of clover. Besides its fragrance, it has the additional advantage of exerting a softening influence on the hardest water. The result is you step forth from your tub with smooth, sleek, fragrant skin.

Then you shower on a clover scented talcum or fluff on a soft and cooling bath powder of the same refreshing fragrance. Now you are ready for cologne. Spray it over your neck, chest, arms, even into your hair. To define the fragrance more lastingly, touch some clover perfume behind your ears, beneath your chin and to your wrists.

Should you want to do so, you can continue on from here with a pink clover face powder to keep you looking smooth and cool for hours. The clover make-up ensemble is flattering to blondes and brunettes since it has a golden tinge that highlights the natural coloring. And for minor repairs, there's the indispensable compact—as big and round as one of those flapjacks turned out at Child's restaurants, flat, light of weight, and enameled a luscious pink with two golden clovers to remind you of the fragrance.

Subtraction Problem

Now that hot weather is back again, the fuzz-on-legs-and-arms problem becomes more acute. With more skin area being revealed by abbreviated summer clothes, it is something no one can ignore.

Something can be done, and it need not be a messy proceeding. There are cream depilatories which are spread on like face cream, some of them even going so far as to impart a cooling sensation to the skin. In six to twelve minutes the depilatory is washed off, leaving no stubble because it disintegrates the hair stalk below the skin surface down into the pore. Regrowth, therefore, does not return nearly as soon as if shaving is resorted to. When the new growth does start to show up, the ends of the hair being rounded instead of cut straight across, are silky rather than stubbly.

Should shaving have been resorted to for some time it may take several treatments, several days apart, before the coarse stubble resulting from the use of a razor will be completely eliminated. Too many women resort to the razor simply to save a few minutes' time, but it has to be done more often, and the result is not as satisfactory.

With the advent of nylon hose, the use of a depilatory becomes more necessary, even in cold weather, than formerly. Nylon is so sheer, the threads are so even (because the fibre is made by a machine instead of a silk-worm) that even a slight fuzz which ordinarily would be shielded by silk stockings, can be seen plainly through nylon.

Five Points

Renee Long, who recently wrote a book about it, gives the following clothes advice "for all women, regardless of age, height or size":

1. Skirt lengths date you as quickly as do the crowns of your hats. The best skirt length or crown of hat is the one that is most becoming and is within the accepted fashion trend. Don't get into a rut about either of them.

2. Extreme lines and fussy details emphasize age.

3. At first glance the impression should be of your personality type. You should impress as something definite. A well-selected, becoming costume never attracts more forcibly or is more striking in appearance than the personality of the wearer.

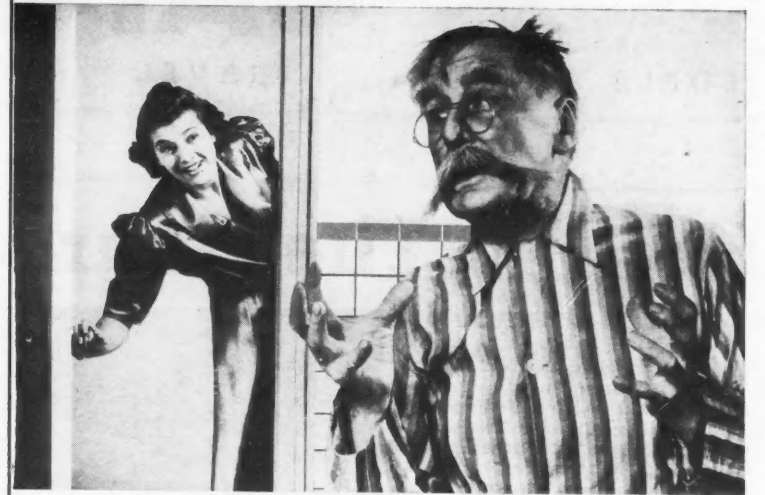
4. The stocky or short, heavy-figure type must wear simple, plain tops to her apparel and concentrate the interest from the waist to the hem.

5. The French have a word of advice regarding chic which should be followed by all of us. It is: "Stand before a mirror before going out, and see how much you can remove and still appear publicly without being arrested."



SMALL AND JAUNTY, this high crowned turban sits back on the head well off the face. It is of white peau d'epêche swathed with white fish net.

It Was Worth a String of Pearls



FATHER: Hey, June—my pills! You know dang well I can't get along without 'em!



JUNE: Never mind the pills, Dad . . . we're going to use a different method. Instead of trying to "cure" your constipation, we won't give it a chance to happen. It's what we call the "ounce of prevention" way. Come along . . . I'll show you!

JUNE: It's so simple you should have thought of it yourself. We all need "bulk" in our diets. You probably don't get enough. If so, we'll get at the cause of the trouble by having KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN for breakfast.

FATHER: That does make sense! And blamed if ALL-BRAN doesn't taste good, too.



JUNE: Oh, Dad, it's too much for a little idea about what you should eat for breakfast! FATHER: June, little ideas have changed the fate of men and nations! Why, I'm practically a new man since I joined the "regulars."

Get your "Ounce of Prevention" every day with **KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN**

Your grocer has All-Bran in two convenient size packages, or in the individual serving package at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.



Sleek AND Lovely

● For the trim waist and smooth hip-line of the longer silhouette, choose the new, form-fitting panties, designed this Spring by Stanfield's. Fashioned from soft, long-wearing Novasilk, these panties are lovely enough to wear beneath your sleekest evening dress—practical enough for daily wear. Budget-minded women who have a flair for fashion, make a point of looking for Stanfield's label. 12 styles of panties, briefs and bloomers—50c to \$1.00.

STANFIELD'S

Novasilk

LINGERIE

SERVE
BY
SAVING!

Now You Can Do Your Bit

Through the purchase of WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES every patriotic man, woman and child in Canada, regardless of station, is afforded an opportunity of making a personal contribution to Canada's War Effort.

When you buy WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES you save money for the future and supply "dollar ammunition" to back up the men who are fighting our battles overseas.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES are sold through all branches of this Bank. Backed by the Dominion of Canada, they are the safest kind of investment you can make. Held to maturity they are worth 25% more than you pay for them. For every \$4.00 you invest now, you receive \$5.00 seven and one-half years hence.

Buy your first certificates to-day—then add to your investment regularly by purchasing at least one certificate every month.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

If you cannot afford to pay cash for a \$5.00 certificate, you can purchase WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. These cost only 25c each. Sixteen stamps (value \$4.00) can be exchanged for one \$5.00 certificate.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS are sold by all branches of The Royal Bank of Canada. Your nickels, dimes and quarters, as well as your dollars, are important in helping to meet war expenditures. Encourage your children to save through the purchase of WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

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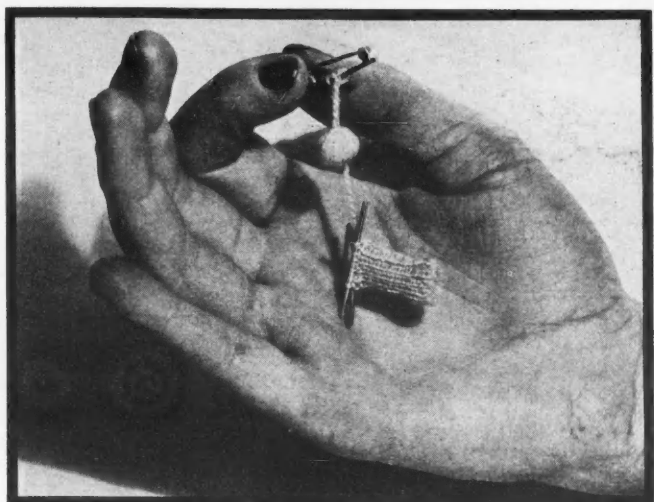
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Write for prospectus to the Principal, Miss Kathleen E. Bowley, B.A. OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE



AN INFORMAL BADGE OF SERVICE takes the form of a lapel ornament. It is a tiny half completed sock on miniature knitting needles. Note the equally small "ball" of wool. The whole is suspended from a little pin. The idea originated in London.

WORLD of WOMEN

The Things They Do

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THEY are talking about—The decision of many orchestras to eliminate the works of modern German composers from their programs, and whether Wagner and other giants of music should be saddled with the sins of the Nazis... and Reginald Stewart's explanation that the playing of modern works in-

volves the payment of royalties to composers living in Germany. The difficulties that philanthropic institutions are undergoing in meeting their budgets because so many of the contributions they ordinarily would receive are going abroad in response to the urgent needs of Europe.

The unprecedented warm weather. The unprecedented cool weather. The visas and passports now needed by Canadian visitors to the United States, and the passing of the former untrammelled come-and-go between these two friendly countries.

Anna Neagle's blithe young beauty so surprisingly revealed in "Irene." War weddings. . . How to pick up dropped stitches. . . Graduations. . . The refugee children coming to seek sanctuary in Canada. . . Letters from abroad. . . Opening the summer house. . . The best way to pack parcels sent to the Canadian forces. . . Nylon stockings.

P. G. Wodehouse's cocktail party at Le Touquet when all the guests blissfully were unaware that the enemy had captured the town until they arrived and hustled the host off to an internment camp. Never has a writer of fiction risen more superbly to his readers' expectations. We hope his present hosts treat him well.

That new stunt of drinking gelatine for energy, instead of making it into jelly.

They have forgotten—Shirley Temple. . . The name of the American senator who said this was a "phony" war. . . How many socks they've knitted since last September.

They remember—That, this time last year, the King and Queen were in Canada.

The time when broadcasts from England were something of a rarity, as they listen to the daily B.B.C. news and the now familiar voices of almost every member of the British Cabinet.

A Small Addition—

The inimitable genius of the French in the small things of life as well as the large, is illustrated by a small item which is included in "Colis aux Armees," compact packages of soldiers' comforts sold in the shops of Paris ready for shipment to the front.

A typical package includes a sleeveless woollen pullover, one pair of woollen socks, a woollen undershirt, a terrycloth towel, an alcohol heating lamp, a package of cigarettes, a pipe, a cake of soap, five razor blades, postal cards and pencil. Little comforts for the ordinary business of daily living are these. Then—

They add a 1-100 share of a ticket in the French National Lottery—something tangible on which a poilu can weave his day-dreams of the future.

Say It Quickly

This week's most piquant addition to the company of tongue-twisters was discovered on a placard in the men's sportswear department—"Hop Sack Slack Sets."

Thistles and Funds

During the last war, says a Vancouver account of work being done by the Women's Auxiliary to The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, perky wool Scotch thistles raised over \$4,000 for St. Dunstan's, the famous school for the blind in England. The Women's Auxiliary are making and selling these this time to raise funds for Seaforth's comforts. Already 4,000 have been made, and 50 women work most of their spare time to keep up the supply. The gay ornaments are much in demand for wear on summer suits and sports frocks.

Other auxiliaries casting about for similar means of adding to their resources may find an idea in the amusing lapel ornament, a half-completed miniature sock, shown elsewhere on this page.

Wedding March

A long time ago a little girl was given the promise by Sir Ernest MacMillan that he would play at her wedding. The promise was fulfilled when that little girl, Barbara Barrett, now grown to young womanhood, became the bride of Mr. Stanley C. Biggs, on Saturday, June 8.

Sir Ernest, who had been spending some time in the Maritimes, returned to Toronto for the wedding, and almost immediately after the ceremony left by plane for Vancouver.

The musical background chosen for the service by Sir Ernest and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, the bride's mother who also is a musician, was a particularly beautiful one. Choral passages in the service were sung by the quartet of Eaton Memorial Church, where the wedding took place, and included Schubert's "Twenty-Third Psalm," "The Lord's Prayer" (arranged by the late Dr. Vogt); "God Is a Spirit," by Sterndale Bennett; "God Be In My Head And In My Thinking." During the signing of the register Mr. Norman Cherry sang Handel's "Where'er You Walk."

In the Prints

This summer's printed silk frocks rate more than a glance of general approval. Keep a sharp lookout at the motifs that compose the print designs, for they are seething with trickery. Remember when you used to hold blotters up to the mirror so you could read what was written (or blotted) on them? The style people are appealing to that same instinct again—in prints, though, not blotters. They are called "Looking Glass" prints and they are done in jingles taken from "Through The Looking Glass" which are written backwards over a rayon twill background. You have to stand in front of the mirror to read what's going on in your turban, your bumbershoot, your skirt-and-shirt. A pocket mirror ought to be standard equipment with these prints.

And rumor—good old Rumor, what a busy person she is these days—tells us that those prints composed of well-known trademarks are being worn by several Canadian women. Let this be a warning so you won't be surprised if you suddenly discover that the pretty print by your dearest friend is composed of little telephones, greyhounds, coffee cups, "Planter's Peanut" gentlemen, or other famous advertising insignia.

Golf Balls

(Continued from Page 21)

of perfect materials for the club and ball is fifty to sixty yards. It is very doubtful whether more than a small fraction of this theoretically possible increase will be obtained as the ball and the club would have to be harder than ivory, and would obviously be quite unsuitable, if only because of their unpleasant feel on impact.

Our scientific informant also tells us that the force of impact between the club and the ball, when a drive

Q. Do you want a lasting foundation that gives your skin radiance, helps conceal blemishes?

A. Use famous ARDENA ALL-DAY FOUNDATION CREAM. Shades: Naturelle, Rachel, Rose Rachel, Dcr: Rachel, Rosetta Bronze, Telecast Blonde \$1.10

Q. Do you prefer a light foundation cream that's feather-soft, yet gives your complexion a glamorous glow?

A. Use ARDENA FEATHER-LIGHT FOUNDATION CREAM. Shades: Naturelle, Rachel, Rose Rachel. \$1.10

Q. Do you like a liquid foundation that imparts a moonlight look to your face, your arms, your shoulders?

A. Use ARDENA LILLE DE FRANCE. Shades: Cream, Naturelle, Ochre, Rachel, Rose Rachel, Special Rachel, Sun Beige \$2.20



FOR EVERY OCCASION
FOR EVERY TYPE OF SKIN

Of course you use an Elizabeth Arden powder foundation. It's imperative that you use the Elizabeth Arden foundation that is right for your skin and right for the occasion.

Elizabeth Arden

Solems: SIMPSON'S — Toronto and Montreal

NEW YORK LONDON PARIS TORONTO

of 240 yards is made, is approximately 1,700 to 1,800 pounds, the ball being in contact with the club for only .0005 seconds, during which time the club and the ball travel together a distance of only three-quarters of an inch. The ball on leaving the club travels at a speed of 150 miles per hour, spinning with a back spin at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 revolutions per minute.

Despite the small distance travelled by the ball in contact with the club, it has been necessary for the player to study very carefully the methods which will enable him to make the most of his opportunities when the ball is under his control. His physique and suppleness of muscles, determining the acceleration of the club head and its ultimate speed, necessitates the adoption of a fairly long back-swing, while his corresponding powers of braking or deceleration require a long follow through.

As most golfers know, it requires considerable energy to swing a club, and, as disappointing as it may sound, only one-third of the club energy is used to drive the ball forward, and one seven-hundredth to spin the ball. The rest is wasted. The satisfaction that every player feels after hitting a good drive, however, will more than counterbalance any misgivings he might have regarding the dissipation of this energy.

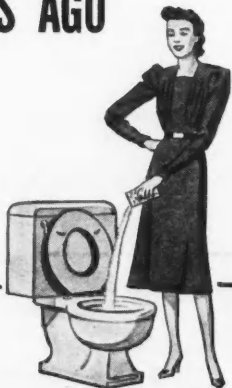
TRAVELERS

Mrs. K. G. Nairn and her family have arrived in Ottawa from Vancouver to join Wing-Commander K. G. Nairn. They have taken Mrs. Macintosh Bell's residence in Almonte. Lady Brinckman and Mrs. Napoleon Brinckman of London, England, who are staying in Ottawa for the duration of the war have lately been guests at the Seigniory Club.



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Sani-Flush removes rust, stains and incrustations. It even cleans the hidden trap. Cannot injure plumbing connected with the bowl. (Sani-Flush is also effective for cleaning out automobile radiators.) See directions on the can. Sold by grocery, drug, hardware and syndicate stores. 15c and 30c sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

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*"but pleasing us
both... that is
a Miracle!"*



"This is the place for pleasure
this is the place for us!"

THERE must be magic in the Manoir—this hotel suits us both so perfectly! Our favorite sports are here at their best... and what's more, we've added new ones. Now golf's MY game—thanks to the lure of our lovely course. And—wonder of wonders—Jack's become an ardent rider, enticed by those thrilling Laurentian trails.

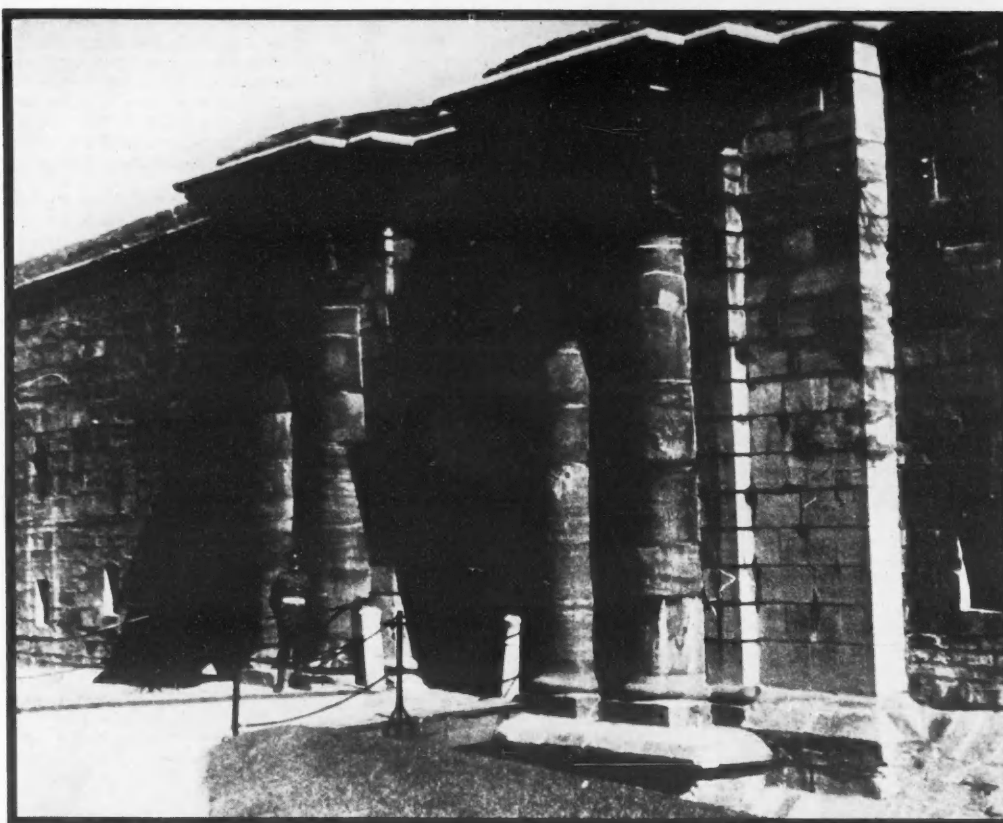
Both of us love the swimming, the tennis, walking through the



Luigi Romanelli and his distinguished orchestra
Opening June 25—from \$8 per day, including meals and room with bath, swimming pool privileges, bus transportation between docks, Hotel and Golf Club. Apply to John O. Evans, Manager, Murray Bay, Quebec, or Canada Steamship Lines offices in principal cities, or your local Travel Agent.



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—Quebec Tourist Bureau.

PORTS OF CALL

Where History is Candy-Coated

BY G. W. PETERS

ONE of the most novel descriptions of the British Empire ever attempted was recently expounded by a French-Canadian school teacher. Said he, in trying to explain the complexities of the British Commonwealth of Nations to a 7- to 10-year-old audience: "The British Empire is like a chain store. The main office of the chain is in London where the King is the president and our lovely queen whom you all saw last Summer is his assistant. Each part of the Empire is a separate branch and each has its own manager. In India, for instance, the manager is called a Viceroy and in Canada he is called a Governor-General, but the King is the head of them all." What makes the definition all the more unusual is the fact that teaching in Quebec is modelled after the classical colleges of France.

But Quebec's history, like the school teacher's definition, is candy-coated. History there is as visible and as much a part of the daily lives of the inhabitants as the 17th Century spinning wheels and hand looms which are still used by the Habitués. The caretaker who dusts the hands of the 200-year-old clock above the gates to the courtyard of the Cathédrale de Notre Dame, within a stone throw of the city's most modern skyscrapers, and the Habitué who guides his primitive hand plough behind a team of oxen in much the way that his father and grandfather before him did, are both symbols of an old world which is living in harmony with the new.

It would be wrong to get the impression that Quebec has resisted the march of time: it has simply taken the accessories and conveniences of modern living and applied them naturally to its own mode of life. Down east, by the roadside, is a stone-walled, thatched-roof cottage which looks like a painting out of old Normandy. But on the shelf in the kitchen is a stream-lined portable radio set which is pouring forth a swing program.

For the traveler who is history-minded, the city of Quebec is an unparalleled delight. Up the wide St. Lawrence, past the distant Isle d'Orléans have sailed Jacques Cartier, La Salle, Maisonneuve with all that band of intrepid explorers and colonists who helped add North America to the civilized world. Each one stopped at this historic rock. Over there, to the west, Montcalm and Wolfe fought for a continent. To-day, a single, simple monument pays tribute to both men and both races on the green slopes of the Plains of Abraham. Today the tramp of soldiers is still to be heard in the ancient battlements; today the commands still ring out in French; but today the uniforms are British.

Narrow, twisting, cobbled streets, old stone gates, walls which have stood for centuries, the squat, squalid, lower town and the mansions which line Grande Allée have stood while time flowed around them. School-boys dressed in the distinctive uniforms of the French classical colleges promenade boisterously while demure, black-dressed little girls parade solemnly to convent or to school. And there, on the other side of the street, is the famous La Taverna du Chien d'Or (Golden Dog Inn), well-known for its cuisine and its old wine.

But the attractions of the Province of Quebec are as varied as they are quaint. There is Montreal, the second largest French city in the world; bustling Sorel, on the south shore of the

St. Lawrence; Three Rivers on the north shore, the gateway to the beautiful St. Maurice Valley. To the north of Montreal are the rolling Laurentians dotted with countless lakes and streams, haunt of the sportsman and the summer vacationist. And standing out as typically English districts are the Eastern townships with Sherbrooke as their centre.

Gaspé, Lake St. John and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence stretching back to the rugged country of Labrador are tourist lands unlike any other in North America. In tiny villages the life of old Normandy is still carried on: here are the gay-colored Habitué cottages, the regular, measured farms which stretch back from the water's edge, and the silver-spired church. These hardy people have built their homes, and established their customs amidst unrivalled scenic grandeur.

That is Quebec: a Province crammed with amazing contrasts. A great towering bank in Montreal looks down upon a two-century-old building. The Habitué listens to the latest news cast, enjoys his favorite program and then goes forth to cultivate his land by a method and with instruments which are hundreds of years old. It is a Province so little known and so worth knowing; so changing and so changeless. You owe it to yourself to see it for yourself.

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a touch of satisfaction. Recaptures that soft, tender skin of youth.
White, Pink, Rachel, Sun-Tan

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LAND OF PERFECT VACATIONS
This summer, plan to come to this scenic wonderland among the 30,000 islands of Georgian Bay, near Pointe-au-Basile, Ontario. Superb fishing for mighty bass and trout. Swimming, dancing, tennis. Unparalleled cuisine... modern comfort at the far-famed OJIBWAY No. 10 House.
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You, of course, will not have to travel far to see these wonders for New Brunswick can be reached by smooth hard-surfaced highways.

Come to New Brunswick and get acquainted with its hospitable, kindly people; you'll have a wonderful time at small cost.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Salmon, The King of Fish

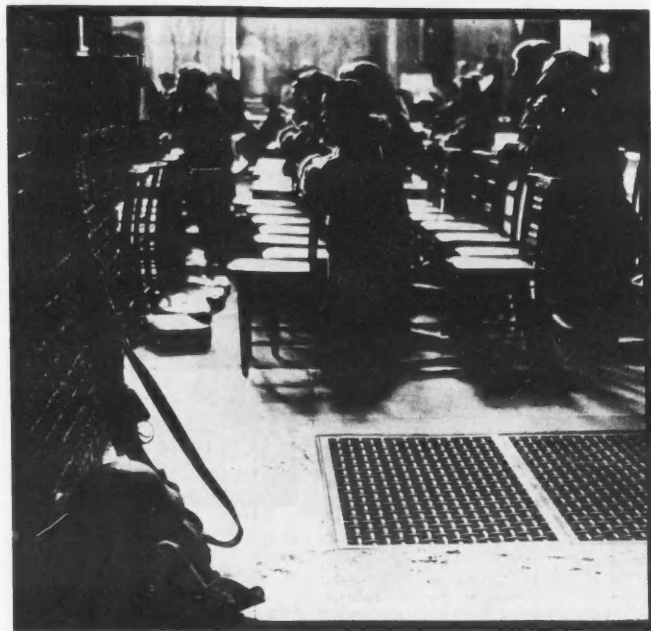
BY JANET MARCH

THE war has crowded the salmon news off the front page. Or isn't this the season when salmon leap and spawn and go up Boulder Dam in elevators? Perhaps the leaping season isn't the eating season. Anyway, it's more important to have Restigouche salmon featured on the advertising pages than to read incredulously the annual story of the man in the car who was stopped by a crowd of salmon leaping across the road. If we lived near the Restigouche or Red Rivers maybe we'd see signs "Detour-Fish Right of Way," but for inlanders whose interest in salmon is internal rather than sporting, the tales seem as long as most fish stories.

P. Morton Shand who writes wordily, lengthily and well on food and drink, attributes a lot of the appeal of the salmon to its color. "Adults," he says, "are just as easily fascinated by colors in what they eat as children, so that the probability is that one of the reasons why salmon is held so high in honor is simply because its raw flesh, alone among fish is red, thereby giving an illusion of butcher's meat; while cooked it is a delicate pink tint to which it has given its name."

Food Harmonies

Maybe we are all fascinated by the raw red of what the English, in their quaint way, call "butcher's meat." After I've paid for it I consider it mine, not the butcher's. Cochineal, carefully applied to cod might make it look like salmon, but the taste is not the same, color or not. Still, Mr. Shand has something there, whether



DAY OF PRAYER. At the suggestion of King George, May 26 was set aside as a day of national prayers and special prayers were offered in all places of worship throughout Great Britain and the Empire. A rifle and a tin hat in this picture of the Westminster Cathedral service are grim mementos of the War.

it's second childhood or not. Summer food is certainly more handsomely colored than winter's nourishment. Pink salmon, green lettuce, red tomatoes, pale cucumbers and yellow mayonnaise give a lift to most appetites. The white and red of straw-

berry shortcake, pink and white radishes, the queer green of spring onions all make mouths water. Pity the poor color blind!

Cold salmon mayonnaise is the classic hot weather dish. Follow it up with strawberries and cream and you'll be sure that summer is with us. Probably every one knows the boiling time for salmon, but in case you don't, the standard allowance is ten minutes to the pound. Salt the water and add a teaspoonful of vinegar, boil very gently, skin while still hot and then put to cool. Serve with cucumber, mayonnaise, or Sauce Tartare, stuffed hard boiled eggs and small rounds of tomato jelly.

When you are tired of eating cold salmon, cream the balance and eat it for lunch on toast, or make a pie with white sauce flavored with Worcester Sauce. If you have been eating canned or frozen salmon these ways you will be surprised at how much better the fresh tastes. Salmon is a fish that doesn't hold the best of its taste after freezing.

Baked Salmon

- 2 pounds of fresh salmon
- Half a medium onion sliced
- Half a lemon, sliced
- Milk
- 3 egg yolks
- 1/2 cup of butter
- Cloves
- Salt and pepper
- Cayenne

Butter a largish baking dish and put slices of onion and lemon alternately around the edge. Put the piece of fish in the centre, cover with milk and add a few cloves, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and bake in a moderate oven for forty-five minutes. Beat the yolks of three eggs and put them in the top of the double boiler. Keep the water in the double boiler



PERHAM STANLEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Stanley, 81 Rose Park Drive, Toronto, Ontario, who has been awarded the Jeffery Filder Smith Memorial Scholarship at Upper Canada College.

hot, but do not let it boil. Stir into the eggs the half cup of butter and stir until smooth. Pour the milk off the salmon and add it to the sauce. Season well with salt and pepper and cayenne and when it is smooth and hot, pour over the fish and re-heat in the oven for a few minutes before serving.

Grilled Salmon

Take slices of salmon an inch thick and marinate them for fifteen minutes in olive oil, turning them once during the time. Season well and cook gently under the grill, turning two or three times during the fifteen minutes it will take to cook. Baste them, while cooking, with melted butter, drain on brown paper and serve with Hollandaise Sauce.

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- 1/2 cup Heinz Tomato Ketchup

Place pork chops in casserole or baking dish and on each put a thin slice of lemon. Sprinkle generously with brown sugar. Add Ketchup. Cover and bake in moderate oven about three-quarters of an hour, uncovering during last 15 minutes of baking. Mmmm—here's good eating!

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Behind the scenes this wily housewife shows a tasty trick to a prospective cook. She's making meat sauce (recipe at left) with Heinz Tomato Ketchup. This wholesome condiment is richer and thicker—that's why it goes farther and tastes better than ordinary ketchup. Try it in hashes, stews and gravies!

**TOMATO
KETCHUP**

Salmon Mould

Cook a two-pound piece of salmon, skin it and rub it through a coarse sieve while it is still hot. Add the beaten yolks of four eggs cooked with a quarter of a pound of butter and half a pint of cream in the double boiler. Flavor this sauce with a very little anchovy, mix with the fish, pour in a mould and chill for some hours before serving with salad.

The Japanese, who as everyone knows are said to exist on rice and fish and multiply in spite of Balzac—who asserted that fish made for infertility—the Japanese, as I was saying, believe in combining fish and rice. We might give their theory a whirl.

Salmon and Rice

Boil the salmon and let it cool and then flake it. Take a loaf-shaped

baking dish and line it with cooked rice, then fill the centre with the fish, season well with salt, pepper and Worcester Sauce—nearly all fish is better for some of it—and a sprinkling of nutmeg. Cover over with more rice, daub with butter, cover tightly and cook in the oven only until the dish is good and hot. Turn out on a platter and serve with hot egg sauce.

Egg Sauce

- 1/4 cup of butter
- 2 hard boiled eggs
- 3 tablespoons of flour
- 1 1/2 cups of the water the salmon cooked in
- 1/2 teaspoon of salt
- Pepper
- 1 teaspoon of lemon juice

Melt half the butter, and then add the flour and seasonings, and slowly

add the fish stock. Let this cook for about five to ten minutes and then add the remaining butter and the eggs cut up finely.

Salmon Soufflé

- 1 1/2 pounds of salmon, cooked
- 3 eggs
- 1/2 cup of milk
- 1/2 cup of soft bread crumbs
- Salt, pepper, cayenne
- 2 teaspoons of lemon juice
- 1 teaspoonful of chopped pimento.

Cook the breadcrumbs in the milk for five minutes over a slow fire. Then add the salmon and the egg yolks beaten well. Mix in the pimento and the seasonings and then cut in the very stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Turn into a buttered baking dish and oven poach.



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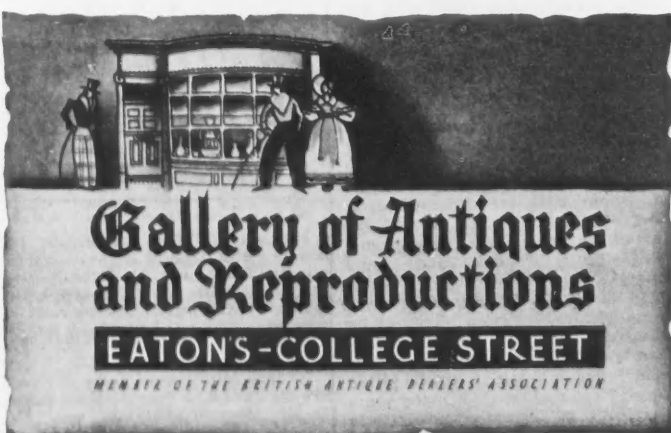
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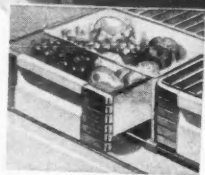
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Rose Pauly's Vivid Singing

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

NEWSPAPERS which describe the dramatic soprano Rose Pauly as an "Egyptian" seem to be reviving a historic English usage whereby Gypsies were spoken of as Egyptians. Miss Pauly happens to have been born in Eperjes, Hungary, a country in which these wanderers from Asia abound. In appearance she is of the purest gypsy type. She is beautiful in a dark Oriental way, and her blood comes out in the fact that no singer one has heard renders gypsy music with quite so much expression and abandon.

She was guest artist at last week's Promenade concert in Varsity Arena. Mr. Stewart had provided a very jolly and stimulating program, calculated to lift the spirits of his listeners. Originally a Richard Strauss program had been projected; but recent revelations of "pretty Fanny's way" of going gunning after refugee women and children have made the idea of listening to the music of a living composer who has conformed to Nazism rather intolerable. Moreover the discovery was belatedly made that paying royalties to Richard Strauss, or any other composer still resident in Germany, would be a clear case of "trading with the enemy". Mr. Stewart was roundly applauded when he announced that while he had no intention of banning classic composers like Bach, Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven, works by living Germans in good standing with Hitler were "out".

It so happens that Rose Pauly is a famous interpreter of Richard Strauss. Her "Elektra" properly electrified a Metropolitan audience two years ago; but when asked to cancel numbers she had expected to sing, she found songs even more suited to her style and temperament in the works of Dvorak, Bizet and Johann Strauss. Her voice, though not even throughout its range, is exceptionally warm, beautiful and powerful.

No contemporary singer whom one can think of equals her intensity. She sang in the Czech tongue an impressive aria from Dvorak's opera "Rusalka" (The Water Witch), banned at Prague by the ferocious ferret, Goebbels. At one time Miss Pauly was a prima donna at Prague, where she made a success as *Carmen*; and her renderings of the Habanera and especially of the Gitanas from Act II were thrilling in rhythmic ease and fervor. Her Johann Strauss numbers were the characteristic "Safi" from "The Gypsy Baron" and an aria from "The Bat" in which the composer introduces a touch of the Hungarian czardas. Most brilliant of all was a gypsy folk-song obviously dealing with a Czigane girl in a very bad temper. Miss Pauly is a restless artiste, but gives herself to her listeners with amazing abandon.

Mr. Stewart's orchestral program was delightful and included numbers brilliantly played, from "The Gypsy Baron," "The Bat" and "Carmen." The most impressive episode was Jaromir Weinberger's enchanting Variations and Fugue, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," which in a few months has become one of the most popular of contemporary orchestral works. The racy humor, melody and complex ingenuity of the various movements were finely expressed. Vaughan Williams' gay and distinguished Overture to "The Wasps" of Aristophanes grows with each fresh hearing. The third Brandenburg Concerto of Bach, a jocund work, was rendered with sustained enthusiasm, but the harpsichord part, transferred to a pianoforte, was inaudible.

Volkoff's Progress

Boris Volkoff now is director of a real ballet, with half a dozen brilliant principals, and a captivating and varied repertory. The series of diversissements he presented at Hart House Theatre last week indeed surpassed in charm and interest those of many touring entertainments of this class. The Volkoff Ballet is now an adult group distinct from the large ensemble of clever children who constitute the Volkoff School. In addition to artists like Janet Baldwin, Patricia Drylie, Natalia Butko, developed under his own tuition, he has associated with him gifted women like Elizabeth Johnstone, formerly of the Trudi Schoop Ballet, and Wendy Canetta, formerly of the Covent Garden Ballet.

His own dynamic personality was reflected in the speed, grace and spirit of the entertainment. As in the past he had the musical co-operation of the untiring Margaret Clemens, and the aesthetic atmosphere was enhanced by the lighting effects of Hermann Vorden.

The episode I liked the best, because it was so entirely original, was "The Big Top," a humorous circus ballet based on airs by William Walton, Smetana and Johann Strauss. I do not recall anything more clever in comic miming than Miss Johnstone's irresistibly piquant impersonation of a French poodle dancing on its hind legs; and Volkoff added to the humor by his address as an animal trainer. A "strong man" was merrily presented by John Marsha, with a lissome and skilled dancing partner, Rita Warner. Natalia Butko revealed delightful comic gifts as a burlesque wire-walker, and in other episodes Wendy Canetta, Patricia Drylie and Laurie Dacuk were delightful.



RONALD MARSILIA, American-born tenor, who will appear as guest soloist at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena on the evening of June 20. He is well known in the U.S.

In loveliness of appeal "Suite Sur les Pointes," on airs by Chopin, was exceptional. The principal ballerina was Miss Drylie, whose beautifully poised head gave classical distinction to her grace and skill as a toe dancer. A host of clever danseuses took part, and the ease and suppleness of Miss Canetta were notably in evidence. Another gracious episode was "Adagio," on airs arranged by Miss Clemens, a remarkable example of the very difficult art of slow dancing led by Janet Baldwin. With her tall, graceful figure and expressive countenance Miss Baldwin was also appearing in "Temptation" with Leonide Masoure as a Satanic character, and her versatility was shown in an old fashioned Irish jig, racyly executed with John Marsha.

C.N.E. Adjudicators

The Canadian National Exhibition has decided to continue the Musical Competitions which during the past twenty years have grown into a remarkable stimulus for ambitious young people in Ontario. This year an unusually distinguished group of adjudicators is announced. The many vocal competitions, in which entries are always very numerous, will be judged by Prof. Arthur Collingwood, F.R.C.O., F.T.C.L., Dean of the Faculty of Music, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. Of late years Mr. Collingwood, originally an English musician, has been an active factor in Western musical development. Violin competitions will be judged by Karl D. Van Hoessen, head of the Violin Department at the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, N.Y. Associated with him as adjudicator of piano entries will be George MacNabb, of the piano faculty in the same institution. The organization of the competitions will again be in the able hands of Captain Atkinson, Director of the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music.

Eric Workman, an English operatic baritone, who formerly sang in London under Sir Thomas Beecham and has appeared in many European centres, was recently heard in joint recital with Suzette Forgues, a youthful but very promising pianist.

Robert Warburton, one of the leading viola players of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, was recently soloist on the "Instrumental Series," a CBC summer feature. He played a beautiful and distinguished program by 18th century composers, Boccherini, Pergolesi, Gossec and Couperin.

Sir Ernest MacMillan is this week conducting the Olympic Girls Choir, a very large organization, in the Marian Malkin Memorial Bowl, in Stanley Park, Vancouver. Part of the program is being broadcast.

Max Meller, a brilliant young Toronto pianist, who after graduation from the Toronto Conservatory of Music went to Europe and has latterly resided in New York, has been appointed to the musical faculty of Columbia University. Mr. Meller was in Toronto recently greeting old friends, especially his teacher Viggo Kihl, and will probably make an appearance as guest soloist at the Proms in August.

The brilliant Montreal violinist, Arthur LeBlanc, a pupil of the great French master Jacques Thibaud, was heard on June 7 in joint recital with Leo-Pol Morin, pianist. The work performed was Gabriel Faure's beautiful Sonata for the two instruments.

Jean Deslauriers, director of the Montreal broadcast "Serenade for Strings," is giving a series of works by Canadian composers. The first to be heard was "Ecosaise" by Hector Gratton, whose gifts are widely known. Other composers to be heard this month are Claude Champagne, Georges-Emile Tanguay and Lionel Daunais.

The blind pianist Mary Munn gave a broadcast recital from Montreal on June 10. Of special interest to Canadians was an arrangement of Bach's organ fugue in G minor, by the gifted pianist, Nora de Kresz, for many years a resident of Toronto and latterly domiciled in Budapest.

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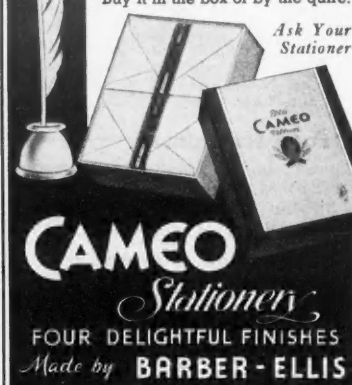


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ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. Earle T. Showler announce the engagement of their daughter Margaret Catherine, to Mr. James Richard Davy, son of Mrs. Davy and the late Mr. William Henry Davy. The marriage to take place Saturday, June 22, in Erskine United Church, at 7:00 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bruce announce the engagement of their daughter Bessie, to Mr. James W. Mitford, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. K. Mitford, the wedding to take place June 29th.

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SPENCER TRACY, who portrays Thomas Edison in "Edison, The Man", reviewed by Mary Lowrey Ross who says "Spencer Tracy's portrayal suggests not so much the genius as the master gadgeteer... Edison's greatness hasn't escaped."

FILM PARADE

Many Inventions

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

EDISON the boy (Mickey Rooney) has now turned into Edison the Man (Spencer Tracy), an almost perfect example, one feels, of non sequitur. The tormented boyhood of Young Tom Edison (screen version) could never have resulted in anything but melancholia shot through with madness in later life. "Edison the Man," as portrayed by Spencer Tracy, is a sensible cheerful citizen whose genius demands little beyond plenty of electrical equipment and unlimited apple pie.

"Edison the Man" is not an inspired picture, but it is a peculiarly satisfying one. Spencer Tracy's portrayal suggests not so much the genius as the master gadgeteer. At the same time Edison's human greatness has not escaped his interpreter. Genius is a hard thing to get down on celluloid. But no actor on the screen can convey the qualities of simplicity and shrewd magnanimity better than Spencer Tracy. The Edison legend is at least suggested here, and the conception of a great man working sanely and responsibly with invention, making it his servant and the servant of his fellow creatures, is at least a comforting one.

The climax of the picture is the invention of the incandescent light. The technical difficulties faced by Mr. Edison are elaborated, and a certain amount of mild persecution from skeptics and a rival gas company has been added to fill out the usual screen-biographical pattern. There's nothing wildly unusual about the whole thing. But it has a sturdy disciplined quality, and with its freedom from inanity it creates for a little while a world that is not so much an escape as a refuge.

scattered applause for Mr. Chamberlain from the local audience, particularly at a time when an indignant part of the British public was doing its best to have him removed from public life completely.

The best parts of "For Freedom" are the straight action sequence taken from the newsreels. These include the exploits of the *Ajax* and the *Essex*, the sinking of the *Graf Spee*, and the rescue of the prisoners from the *Altmark*. Much of this has been shown before but it is skilfully assembled here and is highly dramatized by the presence of the actual participants.

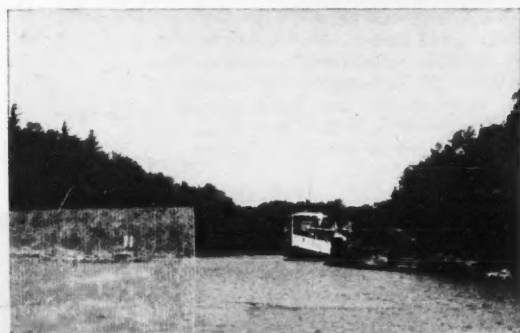
It is a weakness, one feels, to dilute these stirring records with staged action from the studios. The heroics, attitudes and comedy of paid actors merely confuse a film of this sort, reducing its reality and substituting the usual implausible illusions of the screen. Mr. Will Fyffe has all the ability in the world, but it was a relief to have him disappear and see the screen crowded with the abashed grinning faces of the survivors from the *Altmark*.



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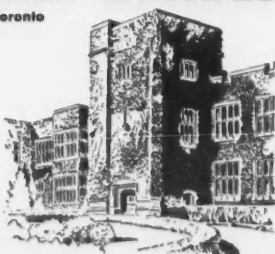
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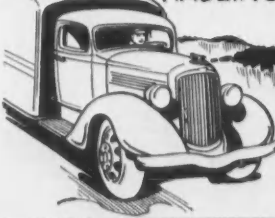
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THE BACK PAGE

The Vine

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

"WOULD you put in the darker rose now, Frances? Or would you make the rest of the petal light?"

Aunt Marie's voice pulled at her, clinging like the sticky strands of a spider's web. It seemed to Mrs. Farwell that she breathed Aunt Marie's voice with the air and touched it when she moved. She laid down her pen, turned in her chair and looked thoughtfully at the needlepoint chair seat which Aunt Marie laid on the chesterfield beside her.

"I believe I'd make the edge dark," she said confidently and returned to her letter.

There was a silence but she was aware that Aunt Marie did not select her wool and thread the needle. She moved restlessly, picked up the square of canvas and laid it down, sighed very gently.

"I don't know," she said at last and to the anxious melancholy of her voice there was added a shadow of hurt. "The next petal has a dark edge. It seems to me this one—"

Frances firmly wrote another sentence. Her sister would be wondering—she had not written for three weeks.

"It seems to me that two petals alike right together—But I guess you're busy."

THAT tone of sorrowful and slightly offended resignation was a danger signal. Frances got up and went over to her aunt's side. What a mistake it was ever to take a short cut. She had worked out a technique for answering Aunt Marie, and though it did not always work, it worked better than answering at random. She must never give a flatfooted opinion as she had just done. Aunt Marie wanted advice but not advice that was too definite. From a too certain opinion, she shied restively away, to hesitate, argue, even plead. A kind of open verdict was best, one which buoyed up the old lady's chronic indecision yet gave her an illusion of choice.

"If you put on a dark edge, it will harmonize with the next petal," Frances said in what she hoped was exactly the right tone of mingled deference and assurance. "But if you make it all light it will balance this petal here. The light would brighten it up more." She waited hopefully, looking at her blunt strong hand beside Aunt Marie's long, fragile one. She felt again the sharp contrast between them. Aunt Marie was slender and tall with fluffy gray hair and big blue-green eyes. She must have been a beautiful girl, she was still a handsome woman. She wore flowing silks and ruffles of lace. Frances looked down at her own flat-heeled oxfords, her business-like sweater and skirt. She was short and no longer slim, with close-cropped hair and a vigorous manner. A natural question-answerer and decision-maker for Aunt Marie. She watched with relief as the long fingers drew out a strand of pale rose wool. Then she hurried back to her letter.

Unfortunately Aunt Marie's work never absorbed her to the point of silence. Nothing did that.

"Your friend at tea the other day had padded her whole piece of canvas. I only pad a row or two ahead. Do you think it's a good idea to pad the whole thing?"

Frances set her lips firmly. This time she would get her answer right the first time.

"I noticed that but I should think the threads would catch and pull. Your way seems as good as any."

"Her work was beautiful though. A lovely pattern. I never saw one with a basket on it. Where do you suppose she got it?"

"I don't know," Frances murmured, writing rapidly. If she could only get this letter finished, she would ask Nancy to mail it for her after school. She smiled at the thought of her daughter.

"I don't want you to put yourself out, dear, but if it wouldn't be too much trouble—"

Frances nodded as she wrote. But of course that wouldn't do.

"Yes, Aunt Marie?"

"I don't want to disturb you when you're writing," Aunt Marie answered stiffly.

Frances put down her pen and turned round. "I'm not busy. What is it, Aunt Marie?"

"If it wouldn't be too much trouble if you'd ask her where she got that basket pattern. I'd like to make one like it when I finish this."

Frances groaned inwardly. "Of course I will," she said brightly.

She looked at her letter again. In the middle of a sentence describing her new bedroom wallpaper, she had written Nancy's name. So much for writing a letter in the same room with Aunt Marie. She got up and went to the window. Aunt Marie's presence hung over her with the weight of chains. Why didn't Nancy come?

A BICYCLE bell chimed in the drive and girls' voices approached the house. Frances turned gladly and Aunt Marie looked up with her patient, melancholy smile. Nancy whirled in. She flung her bag into a chair, gave her mother a hug and exclaimed,

"Hello, Aunt Marie."

Frances almost laughed aloud. Nancy! The day without her had been endless. She forced herself to speak lightly, hiding her delighted tenderness.



"Quick,—it's the host! Does anyone know somebody we can notify,—a friend or somebody?" —By Bushell.

"Have enough lunch, dear? How was the French exam?"

Nancy made a face. "Fierce. She asked all the wrong things. Oh, I got through, I guess. Gee, that was a good lunch. What was in those sandwiches anyway?"

The bicycle bell twirled sharply.

"Oh mother, Jean's waiting for me."

Frances felt an instant stab of disappointment. A day with Aunt Marie lasted for years. If only Nancy would stay with her a little while. If only Nancy needed her.

"Tell Jean to come in. What does she want?"

"She wants me to go with her to get her new piece of music but I was going to take my shoes to the shoe maker. I can't do both, they're so far apart."

"Don't do either," Frances entreated, within herself. "Stay here with me." Nancy had her own friends, her own plans, her own life. "Stay with me. I'm your mother. Let me in."

Aunt Marie's voice trailed out, clinging as chiffon. "Why don't you sit down with your mother and me, dear? You can help me choose colors."

There was no room for her now, Frances thought, in Nancy's world. If she could only keep a little place for herself, a small solacing importance. Outside Jean twanged her bell.

"I wanted to wear those shoes Friday but Jean has to get her music before she has her lesson. I can't do either one tomorrow because we're

going to rehearse our play after school."

She turned, tall and graceful, the long curls lifting from her neck as she moved. Her slender hands clasped her mother's arm.

"What'll I do, mother? I can't decide. You tell me quick."

FRANCES felt her cheeks burn. Her head lifted proudly. Why, of course Nancy needed her. She had always been the practical, competent one. She had had her answer ready all along. Nancy could go with Jean for the music and she would take Nancy's shoes to the repair shop tomorrow morning. It was all so simple. She was beginning to speak when Aunt Marie interrupted.

"I should think Jean could go for her own music, Nancy. Your shoes are more important." The soft dragging tones irritated Frances unspeakably. What did Aunt Marie know about Nancy's plans. Nancy shook her arm, repeating,

"Jean's in a hurry. Tell me what to do, mother? Shall I go with her or take my shoes?"

Frances started. Her daughter's voice clung, hurt, pleading, reproachful. It sounded exactly like Aunt Marie's. And now, looking from one to the other, she saw how much Nancy looked like Aunt Marie. Slender, fluffy-haired, with long narrow hands and appealing green-blue eyes.

"What'll I do, mother?" Aunt Marie might be speaking. Frances pulled her short figure taut. She lifted the

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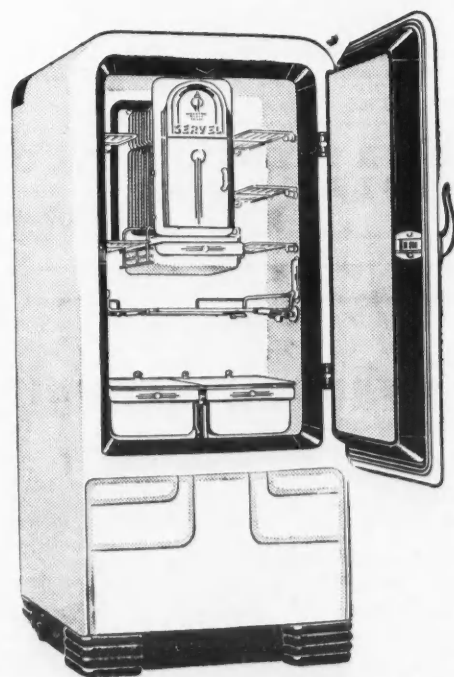
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